

# THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Spring 2008

Volume 16, Number 1



A NEWLY DISCOVERED FRENCH COLONIES  
NINE DENIERS COPPER

## Featured in this issue

- Massachusetts Cut and Clipped Silver
- Indian Trade Silver
- The French-American Corner:  
    A New 9 Deniers Discovered
- Imperfect Coins – Survey Results
- Canadian Blacksmith Tokens – A Relook  
    At Higher Numbered Wood's Pieces
- The Crown on St. Patrick Coins
- Part II of the Mike Ringo Literature Auction



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## STACK'S AUCTION SCHEDULE

JANUARY 4-5, 2008 — ORLANDO, FL  
JANUARY 14, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY  
    Ancient and World Coins  
JANUARY 15-17, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY  
    The Americana Sale  
FEBRUARY 15, 2008 — TUCSON, AZ  
    Stack's Mineral Auction  
FEBRUARY 25-27, 2008 — BALTIMORE, MD  
MARCH 25, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY  
MARCH 26, 2008 — COIN GALLERIES\*  
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Volume 16, Number 1

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*Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer  
Dues are \$25-regular (including 1<sup>st</sup> class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior  
members (under 18).*

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As I write this message, there is still a week to go before I fly to Dallas for the EAC Convention. I can't wait to get together with everyone at the Colonial Happening Thursday night and the C4 General Meeting on Saturday morning. By the time this newsletter reaches you, these events will be history and a pleasant memory.

Our next big gathering will be at the ANA Summer Convention in Baltimore. C4 has a meeting room reserved for 9:00 a.m. Saturday morning, 2 August 2008. The reason for the early meeting time is so that members and dealers can attend without losing any bourse time. So there's no excuse – everyone attending the convention should be at this meeting – mark the date and time on your calendar before you forget.

Before you know it, our C4 Convention will be here! The dates are November 13-16, two weeks before Thanksgiving. Now is the time to reorganize your collections, separate the duplicates and misfits, and consign them to the annual C4 Auction. Contact Bob Grellman, Tom Rinaldo or Chris McCawley for more information (contact data is on page 70).

Syd Martin's Wood's Hibernia book has been well received on both sides of the Atlantic. Congratulations, Syd, on this classic reference! Thinking of references, Eric Newman has published a new book on Fugio Coppers. I'm hoping to see a copy next week at EAC. Eric is always contributing to colonial numismatics in a major way. The Wood's Hibernia and Fugio books are both being distributed by Charles Davis Numismatic Literature at [numislit@aol.com](mailto:numislit@aol.com).

There is another reference book on the horizon that every one of us should be looking for. David Bowers has taken on the Herculean task of writing a book covering all the coinages that we collect as "colonials." After reading a copy of the manuscript, Wayne Homren (E-Sylum editor) commented, "**Move over, Sylvester (Crosby), there's a new kid in town!**" and I agree with him! I've personally seen the manuscript, and this is not your father's coffee table book! It will be over 500 pages of both historical information and technical variety descriptions. The term "profusely illustrated" will be an understatement. Bowers has written many books on all areas of numismatics, but what he's done here shows that his true passion is for colonial numismatics. The list of contributors is like a who's who of our hobby. Whitman is the publisher and I hope it will be available before the C4 Convention.

Elsewhere in this newsletter is information for a final call for nominations for officer positions in the upcoming C4 elections. If there is someone you know that you feel would make a good officer, please nominate them. It's easy to do. The source of the nomination will be kept confidential and you can nominate yourself if you want to throw your hat in the ring. I can't stress how important your officers are to the success of C4!

Lastly, I'd like each of you to personally share something about your hobby here in these pages. The C4 Newsletter is an informal platform for sharing our hobby. Write a letter to the editor, share a thought about a favorite coin, write about a show or auction you attended... You don't need to be a writer to contribute – the editor can smooth out the rough edges for you. Contact Syd Martin with ideas or questions.

Have FUN – that's what the hobby is about!  
Ray Williams

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

FINAL CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE C4 BOARD. THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE, CHAIRED BY DENNIS WIERZBA, WILL PREPARE A SLATE OF CANDIDATES TO BE NOMINATED FOR ALL ELECTED POSITIONS. SHOULD YOU WISH TO NOMINATE ANY C4 MEMBER FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS, PLEASE CONTACT DENNIS AT:

sscroby@comcast.net.  
Dennis Wierzba  
[REDACTED]

### **C4 Elected Officer Positions:**

PRESIDENT  
VICE PRESIDENT  
TREASURER  
SECRETARY  
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS (Regions 1 through 7)

ALL NOMINEES WILL BE CONTACTED BY DENNIS TO DETERMINE THEIR WILLINGNESS TO SERVE IN THE POSITION TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN NOMINATED. REMEMBER, IT IS AN HONOR FOR SOMEONE TO BE NOMINATED. NOMINATIONS SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY 1 JULY 2008.

**CLIPPED AND CUT BITS OF MASSACHUSETTS SILVER**  
**Images, Notes and Observations**  
**Gathered at the Inaugural C4 Colonial Happening**  
**Boston, Massachusetts December 1, 2007**

(Eric Hildebrant and Clement V. Schettino -- With commentary by Geoff Stevens)



So what prompted this event and subsequent paper? Not long ago my old friend Eric Hilderbrant asked me, at a local show, why C4 doesn't have a Colonial Happening like we do at EAC? I asserted that we do – we have the Educational Forums, the Speakers, and the NJ Symposium. He said "No, I mean a *Happening* like at EAC where members bring a predetermined variety and we all sit around 'picking the coins up' and examining them for various die states or other similarities that possibly might go unnoticed otherwise if one didn't have as many of the same varieties or types in front of them at one time like this." "Hmmm," I said. "I guess you're right . . . so what do you want to do about it?" (I figured he had "something" in mind, and he did.)

He wanted my input on the logistics of how to go about putting together a *Happening* – who to contact and whether I would be willing to help out? I said I would, and depending on the topic, would determine how much help I could provide, since by this time I had also decided to set-up a table on the bourse. When he told me of his theory and plans I said "sure." I would start by contacting our "fearless Leader" (Ray) to see about a room and an announcement or two. I told him I had all the basic equipment we would need and that I would stand by him and take photos, so long as he would take all the notes and oversee the tables in case I got called back to my table. He agreed. So what follows after short introductions by Eric and Geoff is the fruit of our work.

Clement V. Schettino

(But first a note from Eric. . . )

**“Cut Down” Massachusetts Silver Shillings** (Eric Hildebrant): Much has been written about the Massachusetts Silver of 1652-1682. Louis Jordan’s and Philip Mossman’s books (“John Hull, The Mint and the Economics of Massachusetts Coinage,” and “Money of the American Colonies and Confederation”) contain a wealth of information concerning this series, and the general philosophy of what money is and the various forms it has taken in North America. Sylvester Crosby and Sydney Noe wrote the first definitive texts on the series with the goal of providing an organization of the various die varieties of the series, and an introduction to John Hull’s career as mint-master of the Boston Mint.

In this monograph, I will not attempt to reach the same height of scholastic research as has been presented by the above mentioned authors, but will present my interests concerning my relationship with the various Massachusetts silver coinages, and show my first attempt at establishing an explanation as to why Massachusetts Silver is often found in a severely “cut-down,” or “trimmed” state. This is done in the context of the “Colonial Happening” at the C4 Convention held November 2007 in Boston.

My first experience with Massachusetts Silver was when I first opened a *Red Book* and saw the coin pictures and the brief write-up of what they are. I just had to have one! I have grown up in the Boston area, and this represented my state’s history. My proximity to the minting site near Summer and Washington Street, and the Saugus Iron Works heightened my interest in the coins.

During the later 1970’s, 80’s, and thru the mid 90’s I was lucky enough to be able to spend time at the *Worthy Coin* in Boston. Every Saturday a new group of about 500 coins would be auctioned off. The range of offerings was exceptionally broad, and good deals were available every week. In hind-sight, just about all the coins bought there have appreciated in value since! A fraternity and friendship developed around a “hard-core” group of bidders/dealers/collectors that continues today at the various specialty clubs of our nation.

Needless to say, on rare occasions Mass Silver (mostly Pine Tree shillings) would be offered, and the competition would be fierce to say the least. I managed to acquire three pieces over the years: a nice Noe-5 Pine Tree shilling that was once in the Massachusetts Historical Society’s collection (auctioned though New Netherlands coin), a cut down (only the inner circle of beads showing) Noe-8 Pine Tree shilling, and a trimmed Oak Tree shilling that had been “toothed” to test the quality of the silver alloy. Such desperation in those times for money! There was much discussion among the “Worthy Regulars” about how the coins were made, how they would pass as cut-down pieces, etc. The consensus was that the trimming was done to deceive the recipient of the coin, with the trimmer getting his ill-gotten gain of slivers of silver.

While this is likely the case for lightly trimmed coins (by 1 to 10 grains), I feel that people who would be lucky enough to have this coin were not easily deceived. Recall the passionate tooth marks sometimes found on the coins. The practice of clipping is ancient, and would be suspected at every transaction. Indeed, the key concept of coins is the ability to trade small quantities of precious metal without having to take the time to weight them. The political nature of the coin is also there to certify the purity of the metallic content.

It is my hypothesis that the coins trimmed out of the acceptable range of a "Boston Shilling" were further cut down to the weight of a Spanish reale, to conveniently fit back into a system of coins where weighting the individual pieces was no longer felt necessary to ensure a fair bargain. Also, once the shilling had left the New England section of the colonies (thru normal trade channels), its face value of 12 pence would become of little meaning to a person in another Colony, instead trading for its bullion weight.

The shilling had been "cried-up" by 22.5 % (or 25 % according to how you look at it), relative to the English shilling in an attempt to keep it in Massachusetts. This would work as long as the desired object to be bought was available in Massachusetts. If not, the shilling took a ride to another colony or country.

Given the dominance of the Mexican/Spanish silver reales system in Colonial America and the Federal states until the 1850's, it's only natural that the piece would be cut-down to the weight of a reale. If I read Louis Jordan's book properly, the Eight reales was valued in 1652 at essentially 423.9 grains of sterling silver. Over the next thirty years, a slight devaluation to about 408 grains occurred. This would put the weight of a reale at virtually 53 grains in 1652, and progress down to 51 grains at the end of the Massachusetts Silver series. Louis also mentions how the Spanish reale's fineness was essentially 0.925 throughout this time. Note also that natural wear of the coin will decrease its weight somewhat. I have found empirically that U.S. coins of 90% silver will lose about 13% of their weight when in AG condition. All in all, we can expect a reale to weight about 50 to 52 grains in VF to EF condition.

In the winter, 2006 *C4 Newsletter* (Vol. 14, #4, p. 19), I issued a "call for numbers" of C4 member's trimmed Massachusetts Silver. It finally dawned on me that a "Colonial Happening" at the C4 convention in Boston would be a good time to get a fairly large sample of these coins, and a metrology study done. Thanks to the help of Ray Williams, Clem Schettino, and many others, this came to be! Several members brought their Silver to be weighted and photographed. I had a great (and busy) time weighting the coins, and Clem and Dan Freidus photographed them. While I do not pretend that this is a rigorous experiment, it is a step forward in assessing the hypothesis of Massachusetts Silver cut to a reale standard.

At the "Happening" about 60 pieces of Massachusetts Silver were weighed and photographed. I have excluded from further analysis non-shilling pieces, sea-salvaged, or not-trimmed pieces. A "not-trimmed" piece is somewhat arbitrarily defined as a piece

greater than 62 grains, especially if in the lower grades (less than fine). In all, 3 coins weighed more than 65 grains. The lightest coin was 33.9 grains. I decided to err on the side of inclusiveness, due to the rather small original sample size. Leaving out the 3 coins over 62 grains would not substantially affect the outcome. In any event, 43 coins were statistically analyzed.

The mean weight of the coins is 50.3 grains. The median weight is 49 grains. This is a nice balance. The standard deviation is 9.445 grains (sorry for including too many significant digits!). The mode is a surprising 37 grains, although there is a nice clumping from 42 to 54 grains (25 pieces). Although I hesitate to ascribe too much significance to these numbers, they are in line with the hypothesis (mean weight of 51 grains before wear), and certainly do not rule it out.

### Some Statistical definitions:

- 1) Mean: The traditional “average value.” Formed by adding all the input data values, and dividing by the number of data points.
- 2) Median: The middle value of a distribution, where half the data values are above it, and half the data values are below it.
- 3) Mode: The data value that occurs most frequently in a sample.
- 4) Standard deviation: A measure of the dispersion of the data values in a sample. It is calculated by taking the square root of the average of the squares of the differences of each data value from the mean. It is also the square root of the variance of the sample.

Note that in an “ideal” sample of data, the mean, median, and mode will all have the same value, and the standard deviation will be zero. “Spread” in the values leads to larger standard deviation.

Thanks again to all that made this happen, and I look forward to getting together with my friends and fraternity at the next C4 convention!

[Now a “bit” from Geoff...]

**Clipped and Cut Massachusetts Silver Coinage** (Geoffrey Stevens): It probably did not take a very long time after the first of what could be called coins were produced, that someone figured out a way to steal from them. From the earliest, pellet-like, weighed lumps of the ancient Greek islands, and through the next couple thousand years of countless hammered coin styles and types, a dishonest practice was continuous. The actual precious metal from which the coin was made would be shaved off, cut away, or trimmed to varying degrees. Sometimes an entire round ring could be trimmed and removed from the outer perimeter of a coin. This is the practice we numismatists today refer to as clipping. Small slivers could be removed from each coin handled, which over time would reward the unscrupulous individual an appreciable amount of silver or gold. At first the clipping would probably be subtle and slight on a newly minted piece, with the coin slowly diminishing in weight and diameter as it traded through commerce. At

some point it would become apparent, at a point of transaction, that the coin was now underweight and therefore could no longer represent the original stated value. At this time a new, lesser value could be agreed upon by the parties, or the coin could simply be cut into segments of some standard weight.

During the seventeenth century, the silver coinage of Massachusetts Bay Colony was very successfully produced for approximately thirty years in Boston. The overall output of the different types of Massachusetts silver was large and clearly traveled throughout the colonial world. The great bulk of the output was the Oak and Pine Tree shillings, along with their respective fractional parts. Numerous specimens survive today, with many showing heavy circulation wear as well as varying degrees of clipping. A neatly trimmed shilling, now on its way to being diminished down to half the original size, might trade as a nine-pence or even a sixpence. Certainly it might now be more comparable in weight to the commonly seen Spanish and Mexican one reales, and circulate as such, especially in the Southern Colony of Virginia. Walter Breen, in his "Coinage Under the French Regime," in *Studies on Money in Early America*, suggested "that between 1670 and 1690 the Boston shillings, marked XII may have passed at 12 Sols each." Certainly the larger original diameter of the Massachusetts coin would not have been the issue here, and a clipped coin would not have hurt this status, provided the weight was acceptable.

Sydney Noe touched upon a few points of interest with regards to clipping in his *Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, under the section titled "Mutilations." Noe brings up the thought of the tree styles, with added dentil rings, replacing the earlier New England issues due to the obvious temptation to clip or counterfeit. He cites undersized, clipped specimens held in numerous institutions, along with their respective weights. Noe speculates that the later, small planchet Pine Tree shillings that were produced on a screw press, would have made the earlier clipped, large planchet Oaks and Pines seem more "normal." This had to have been true and I am sure it only contributed to the clipping practice further for the early pieces. English hammered coins were clipped for many centuries and are commonly encountered today. In the 1980 *British Numismatic Journal*, an article by Marion Archibald of the British Museum outlines "The Queenhithe Hoard of Late-Fifteenth Century Forgeries." Clippings from this hoard, found in London, are discussed and plated along with cut segments to make small change. All of the almost 500 counterfeit Edward 4 silver pennies found on the bank of the Thames were produced to appear heavily clipped. It is speculated in the article that the silver used to produce these could very well have come from the melted clippings of genuine coins gathered over time!

Noe 13 and 14 Pine Tree shillings are accepted as contemporary counterfeits produced to appear clipped. This was an obvious attempt to make them appear well circulated and more easily fit in with the genuine pieces then found in commerce. Another well-produced counterfeit is known as Newman PR. These mimic heavily worn and clipped Noe 1, large planchet Pine Tree shillings, and are featured in Eric Newman's monograph *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*. According to Newman, two specimens of this fabrication weigh 30.5 grains (the Chase Manhattan Bank specimen),

and 34.1 grains (the Norweb specimen). I know of two other specimens in private collections which are both similar in having been created to appear heavily clipped and worn, and certainly not approaching the statutory weight of 72 grains.

One really cannot discuss the contemporary practice of clipping or cutting Massachusetts silver coinage without discussing the payroll bounty from the wreck of the H.B.M.S. Feversham. This British ship sank in 1711 at Scatari Island, off Nova Scotia. The frigate was heading to Quebec from New York with provisions and a large withdrawal of silver, to be used in supporting the fight against France during Queen Anne's war. According to records, the New York Victualling Office of the British Treasury released 569 pounds, 12 shillings, 5 pence Sterling to the purser of the Feversham. In recent times the wreck has been salvaged with much silver recovered. This mixed bulk silver in various coin forms is a virtual time capsule from New York in 1711. Amongst the large numbers of typical Spanish and Dutch silver, there were many Massachusetts silver coins exhibiting varying degrees of clipping. To my knowledge one N.E. and four Willow tree shillings, all very rare, were found with about two hundred Oaks and Pines. A full thirty years after the closing of the mint operations in Boston, and in New York no less, these coins are well represented. Many of these shillings were clipped down to the 30-50 grains range. Good silver was all that mattered and they were no doubt just massed together and weighed in bulk. Very important also were a small number of pieces which had been halved, quartered or even cut smaller to make change. This was a frequent practice for the more common Spanish silvers, and the Feversham treasure is proof that Massachusetts coins were also cut to make small change. In the December 2, 1728 issue of *The Intelligencer* it was stated that "the people enjoy the liberty of cutting the little money among them into halves and quarters, for the convenience of small traffic." Not only does this reference cite the practice, it gives us incite into the reason, which was the ever present shortage of suitable circulating specie in early Colonial America.

I would also like to express special thanks to all who attended and especially those who brought coins from their personal collections for us to weight, study and photograph for this article, in no particular order they were: Robert Martin, Geoff Stevens, Chris Stevens, Jeff Hall, Eric Hildebrant, and Wayne Shelby.

I would also like to thank Dan Freidus for helping out with the Massachusetts Silver photography. I had no idea there would be so many pieces brought out.



**Geoff Stevens & Eric Hildebrant**



**Dan Freidus & Jeff Hall**

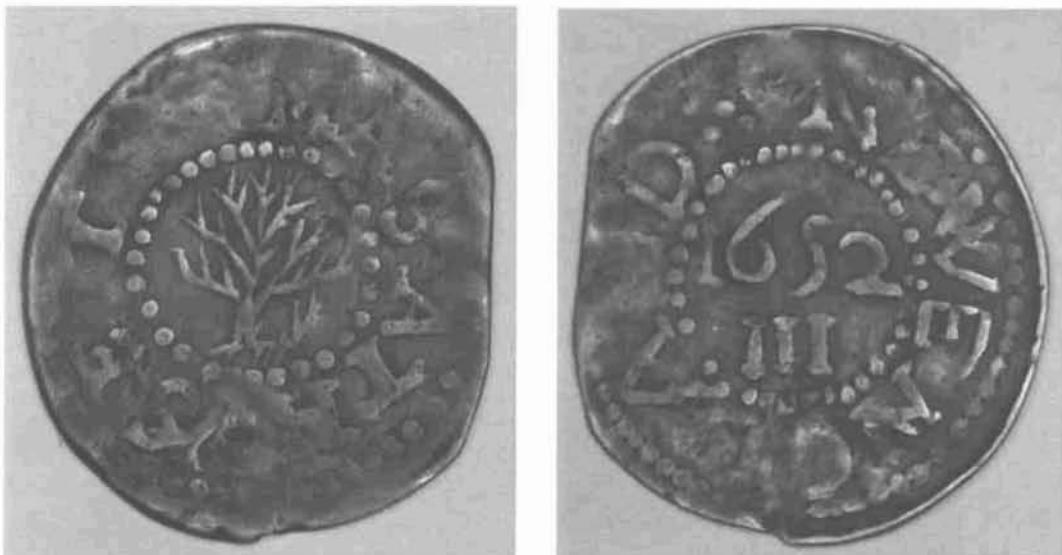
**The Coins**  
**Oak Tree Massachusetts Silver**

**OAK TREE TWO PENCE**



**Oak Tree Two Pence. Noe 29. 8.11 grains**

**OAK TREE THREE PENCE**



**Oak Tree Three Pence. Noe 27.1. 14.8 grains**

**OAK TREE SIX PENCE**



**Oak Tree Six Pence. Noe 17. 36.0 grains**



**Oak Tree Six Pence. Noe 22. 32.9 grains**

## OAK TREE SHILLINGS



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 1.**



**63.9 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 1.5.**



**49.5 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 5.**

**53.7 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 5.**

**51.6 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 7.**      **63.2 grains**

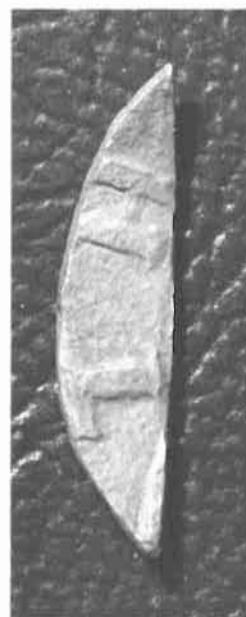


**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 9.**      **57.5 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 9.**

**60.1 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 9.**

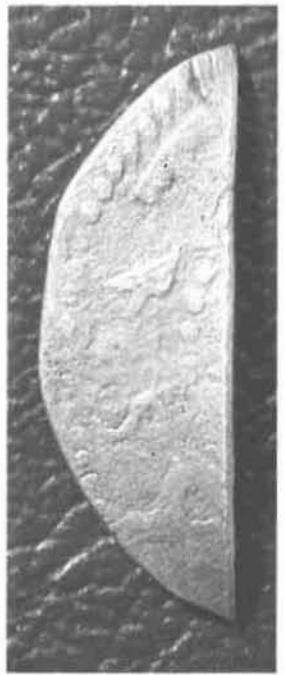
**4.5 grains. Ex- Feversham**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 10. 52.3 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 11. 69.1 grains**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 12.**



**14.7 grains. Ex- Feversham**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 13.**



**48.6 grains.**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 13. 33.6 grains.**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 13. 50.6 grains. Ex-Worthy Coin Boston 11/92**



**Oak Tree Shilling. Noe 14.**      **49.7 grains.**

### **PINE TREE SIX PENCE**



**Pine Tree Six Pence. Noe 33.**      **32.1 grains.**



Pine Tree Six Pence. Noe 33a. 29.4 grains.

### PINE TREE SHILLINGS



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 1. 47.4 grains.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 1.



62.4 grains. Ex-Baldwin 1905.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 1.



67.7 grains. Ex-Baldwin 1905.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 1. 42.8 grains.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 2. 50.9 grains



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 2.

41.5 grains. Ex-Stacks 6/07



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 2.

64.7 grains.



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 3.**      **51.6 grains.**



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 6.**      **36.8 grains.**



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 8.2.

38.4 grains.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 9.

45.6 grains.



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 9. 24.9 grains.  
Recovered metal detecting in Middlesex County, New Jersey.**



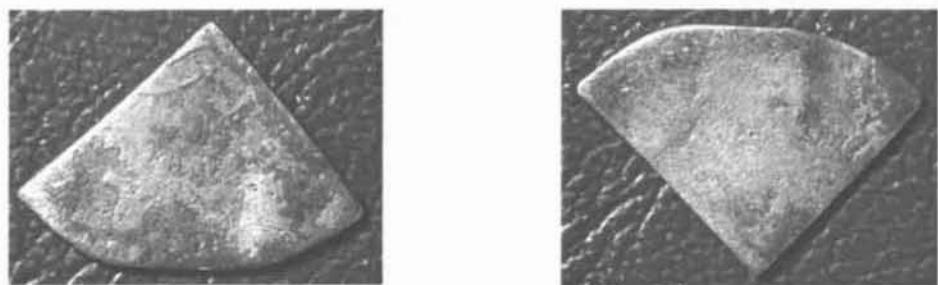
**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 10. 45.3 grains. Ex-J. Skalbe**



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 10.** 33.9 grains.



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 16.** 15.9 grains. Ex-Feversham



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 16.** 11.8 grains. Ex-Feversham



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 16. 46.2 grains.



Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 17. 45.5 grains.



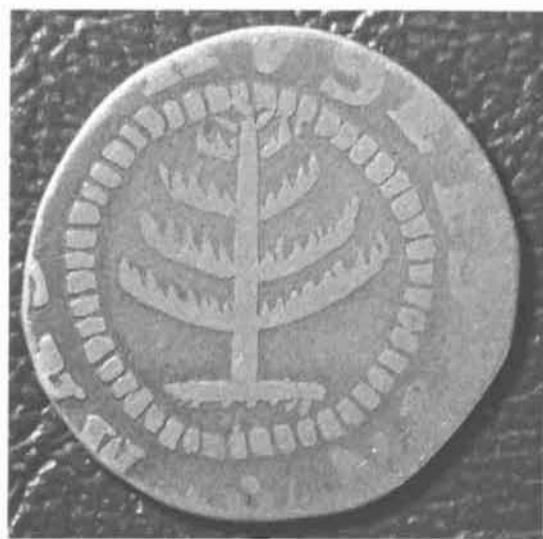
**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 17. 45.0 grains.**



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 18. 49.2 grains.**



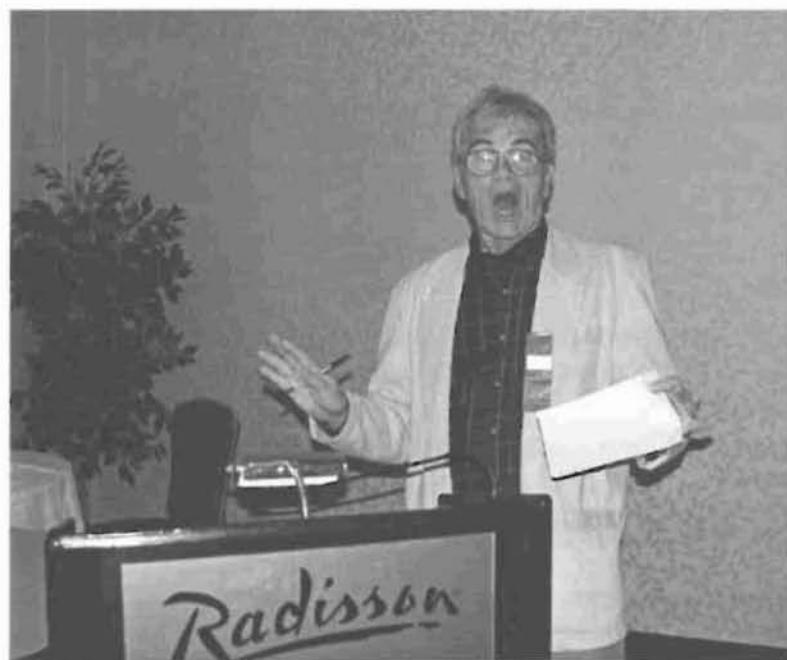
**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 29.**      **63.5 grains.**



**Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 30.**      **53.4 grains.**



**Checking it out – the weigh station.**



**Robert Martin**

## MELTING OF COINS FOR INDIAN TRADE SILVER

(Geoffrey Stevens)

An interesting commodity in early America was Indian trade silver. The North American Indian had long practiced wearing their wealth as a display of prominence and adornment. Bands of Naumkeg or Wampum shell beads, as well as other items of shell and bone, stone, and even copper were used. After contact with European settlers during the late seventeenth century, silver became a very desirable item, for which the Indians would willingly trade. The Indians would come up with numerous ways to attach silver brooches, pinwheels and effigy pieces to their hide garments. Beavers and turtles were some of the more popular silver decorative items. Eventually this gave way to the popular practice of adorning their bodies with ear, nose rings, and bobs of silver. Sometimes the silver was used for larger, more expensive items such as armbands, crowns, crosses, and even gorgets. Due to the fact that most other fur trade items were strictly practical – clothing and blankets, as well as knives and guns – the silver adornment items really fit into the category of early money of America!

Some silver trade items were imported from Europe; however, the great majority of items were produced in British and French North America. Numerous independent silversmiths from the East produced untold thousands of items throughout the eighteenth and well into the nineteenth century.

During this era, the French led the English in establishing trade with different tribes on a regular basis. This was not only a valuable outlet for commerce, but led to some important military alliances. Hudson's Bay Company dealt in all types of trade goods as well as long lists of different available silver items. Certainly many early silver coins in North America ended up in the crucible to supply the huge demand. Two letters taken from Exchange and Finance, Canadian Archives, illustrate this point.

Port Royal, December 8, 1704

"My Lord,

I have refrained as far as possible from having any hand in the card money which is issued here. I have taken no part in it except for the first 4000 livres. As for the 6000 livres issued this year I have neither signed nor affixed my seal to them, which has entailed on me many hardships. I have redeemed cards to the amount of 10,295 livres 10 sols. It is not believed that more than exactly 10,000 livres were issued. Bills of exchange have been drawn for the whole amount.

"There will be much embarrassment in future in the commerce of the country when there is no more money. That which has fallen into the hands of M. de Brouillan and of Mlle Barat has been melted and converted into silver plate. I have been informed that on the first occasion there were melted thirty two marks. What is certain is that one Pidart, goldsmith, and lance corporal of the Boularderie company has worked continuously from the month of July in making silver plate,

that he has been relieved of service during this time, that he has had to make at the expense of the King, in the establishment of M. de Brouillan where he works, a furnace, a bench, iron moulds, forms and several other things for his use; they say that he has only melted dollars, indeed on sees no more of them and very little other silver. They have even made crosses of St. Louis and other jewels for louis d'or, and piastres have been enhanced in value, for fear, they say, that they may leave the country."

June 3, 1705

"To Sr. Loppinot

I have received the letter you wrote to me on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the month of December last.

I have informed M. de Brouillan that he had done wrong in having shillings and dollars melted to make plate. He assured me that he was unaware that it was forbidden, and that there would be no further cause for complaint against him on that score, even though the coins should be of foreign countries. It is no more permissible to melt these than those of France, and you must prosecute those who may fall into such an irregularity in future."

Aside from French coins and dollars it is very interesting that shillings are specifically mentioned. English silver was very scarce within the British colonies during this time period, and obviously would have been even more so in Canada during Queen Anne's War. Is this an apparent reference to "Boston money?" One can only imagine the Oaks and Pines, some holed and heavily clipped, being liquefied along with the sols and reales! The next reference is apparently the official proclamation against this practice of melting coins for plate, from the same source:

XV. We forbid all goldsmiths, jewelers and other artificers in gold or silver, to deface any money coins for the purpose of employing them in their products, on pain of the galleys for life; as also to buy or sell gold or silver bullion at a higher rate than what would be paid for it at our mints, on pain of confiscation and a fine at discretion which must not be less than the value of the confiscated money.

Silversmiths were making handsome profits creating trade items, especially around the end of the eighteenth century. You may recognize some of the names included in a 1786 New York directory, of smiths offering goods for Indian trade: Myer Myers, Samuel Johnson, William Gilbert, Otto DePerizang (Otho Parisien), William Forbes, John Burger, Daniel Chene, Gary Dunn, Benjamin Halstead, Ephriam Brasher, Thomas Reynolds, Peter Bellodiere, and Peter Maverick.

Reference: Carter, W.H., *North American Indian Trade Silver*, Lancaster, OH: Hothem House, 1996.

\*\*\*\*THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER\*\*\*\*

**DISCOVERY OF A NEW 1722 NINE DENIERS COPPER**

(Sydney Martin)

A new variety of the nine deniers copper specifically issued for the French Colonies in America during 1721 and 1722 has been discovered. These coins were officially issued at two mints: Rouen (with a "B" mintmark) and Rochelle (with an "H" mintmark), with the former much scarcer than the latter. Many varieties (i.e., die pairings) exist for each of the date-mint combinations. Figure 1 shows representative examples of coins from each of these mints, taken from my collection. The new discovery – and three coins have been found – is a 1722 without any trace of a mintmark.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 picture each of the three coins that constitute this discovery. All are from identical die pairs. Figure 5 is a blowup of the area where the mintmark would be located (of the coin in Figure 4); clearly, there is no mintmark or evidence of tooling to remove one. Although it is conceivable that a plugged die was the cause, the existence of three examples would argue strongly against this, particularly as even a plugged die would exhibit some anomaly in the mintmark area. All three coins are brassy in composition even though the issue was stipulated as copper. The coin pictured in Figure 2 came from a collection in France, while those in Figures 3 and 4 were in a Canadian accumulation. I discovered the coin in Figure 2 several years ago – oddly, the additional two turned up in a relatively short time late in 2007.

A close examination of the "C" in "FRANCOISES" reveals what appears to be an "I" under the "C" – evident on all three coins. Figure 6 provides a blowup of this phenomenon. Breen, as his listing 264 in his *Encyclopedia*, notes a 1722-H nine denier with this "C over I" feature. Conceivably, the mintmaster may have noticed the missing mintmark after some coins were struck, and had a missing "H" struck into the die, creating Breen's coin. This is impossible to determine as Breen does not provide a photo for this coin. Regardless, the 1722 no mintmark constitutes a new discovery.



Figure 1. 1721-B and 1722-H French Colonial 9 Denier Coppers



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5. A blowup of the date area of the coin in Figure 2.



Figure 6. A blowup of the "NCO" showing what appears to be a "C" over and "I"

## IMPERFECT COLONIAL COINS IN OUR COLLECTIONS

(Leo Shane)

During the educational session at the C4 Convention in Boston, I asked those in attendance to participate in a survey to help quantify the impact of "imperfections" we commonly see on Colonial coins in our collections. In the last *C4 Newsletter*, I also invited those who were not able to take the survey in person, to do so using the pictures presented in the newsletter or on-line at the club website. A total of 36 members, including the author, took the survey.

Presented below is a summary of the surveys received. The results are presented for each coin broken down by the respondents identifying themselves by collector type: Beginner, Experienced, or Advanced. No one identified themselves as a Dealer; however some indicated they were "Part Time" dealers. I recorded these under the type that was circled, without further comment. Two surveys did not specify a Collector Type. Throughout the survey, a "?" appears where an entry was left blank. Also, a parenthetical number before a *Yes* or *No* means the responses for Sharpness Grade and Value Grade were the same on that number of responses. Comments, where made, are noted.

At the bottom of each coin's responses are some statistics. First is the number of *Yes*'s and *No*'s regarding coin ownership. Next is a numerical average of the Sharpness and Value Grades using the 70 point Sheldon system. Following that is the numerical difference between the mean Sharpness Grade and the mean Value Grade. And finally, I provide the maximum and minimum difference between the Sharpness Grade and Value Grades assigned by any evaluator (with the number of evaluators in the case more than one assigned that difference). In some instances, a few comments are noted below these statistics.

Observations that I have drawn from this unscientific survey are as follows:

- There is a larger variation in Sharpness Grades than I would have expected.
- Value Grading is very personal and the survey and comments show a large variation, as expected.
- Not surprising, the first five coins with natural flaws are more desirable (i.e., more *Yes*'s to own)
- The coins with post strike problems (#6 to #10) are less desirable (i.e., more *No*'s to own)
- Coins with post strike problems had Value Grades one or more full grades below the Sharpness Grade. The coins with natural imperfections were reduced by approximately 1/2 grade.
- Minimum differences ("None" in 8 of 10 coins) on some coins were surprising – again, a personal preference.

Other than these few observations, I will leave it to the reader to form their own conclusions from this survey. On a personal note, in all cases but one, I was happy to see my own grading was within 1/2 grade (sometimes high, sometimes low) or less of the

average grade of the survey. I guess that means that my grading is close to the standard of most C4 members. The only coin I graded differently was #3, the CT with a lamination. I had it a full grade higher on my Value Grade. I guess ownership comes into play <BG> and also, I think it's a really "neat" coin. I'm sticking with my grade – many of you just haven't learned to appreciate it yet. (LoL)

Thank you to all who participated and to those who corrected my spelling (not my strong point). Maybe at next year's convention, we can do something similar. If you have any suggestions or comments, just let me know!

#### THE SURVEY RESULTS FOLLOW:

<u>Coin #1</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness</u>	<u>Value Grade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Beginner	Yes	VF30	VF	
	No	VF30	VG10	
	Yes	F15	F	
	No	F15	VG10	Would wait to buy one with a date
Experienced	(4)Yes	VF30	VF	
	No	VF30	VG10	
	Yes	VF25	VF25	
	Yes	VF	VF	
	(2)No	VF	VF	1)No Date, No Sale 2) Part of date Req'd to own
	Yes	VF	F18	
	Yes	VF	F15	Nice Surfaces
	Yes	VF	F	Very Nice
	No	VF	F	
	No	VF	F	
	Yes	F18	F18	
	Yes	F15	F	Nice Fields
	Yes	F	VG10	This is a minor problem
Advanced	Yes	XF	XF	Nice coin
	Yes	VF30	VF	Nice obv, interesting strike, flaw lowers value a little
	Yes	VF30	F15	
	No	VF30	VG10	
	Yes	VF25	F15	Soft peripheries, It's a CT, of course I'd own it
	(3)Yes	VF	VF	1)Localized weakness, not significant
	(3)Yes	VF	F15	1)Weak rev, no date
	Yes	VF	VG10	Like readable dates, have passed on R6 with half date
	Yes	F15	F15	Nice color
Not Specified	Yes	VF30	VF	
	No	VF30	VF	
	27Y, 9N	VF23.3	F16.8	Avg Diff=6.5
		Avg	Avg	>1/2 grade
<u>Coin #2</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness</u>	<u>Value Grade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Beginner	Yes	VF	VF	Most come with these imperfections
	No	VF	F15	
	No	VF	VG10	
	Yes	VG10	VG	

Experienced	Yes	XF	VF	Clash marks are not a problem																				
	(2)Yes	VF30	VF30	Clash: 1)integral part of variety 2)doesn't bother me																				
	Yes	VF30	VF30																					
	Yes	VF30	VF																					
	No	VF30	VF	Need more of date to own																				
	(4)Yes	VF	VF	1)Most come like this, Color & Surfaces are a big plus																				
	?	VF	VF	I don't detract for die clashes																				
	Yes	VF	F18																					
	(2)Yes	VF	F15	1)Typical for the variety																				
	Yes	VF	F																					
	Yes	F15	F																					
	Yes	F15	VG																					
Advanced	Yes	VF30	VF30	Die state																				
	?	VF30	VF30																					
	(2)Yes	VF30	VF	1)Natural, as struck, no damage so it's OK 2)Nice Planchet, few new staple scratches																				
	Yes	VF30	F15																					
	(6)Yes	VF	VF	1)Clashes are common on variety, small premium if none 2)Clashing is not a problem, it's a die state 3)Die state does not affect grade 4)Die state makes the coin interesting																				
	Yes	F15	F15	Interesting piece																				
	No	F	F	Late die state																				
Not Specified	Yes	VF	VF																					
	No	VF	F15																					
	29Y,5N	VF22.4	F18.9	Avg Diff=3.5																				
	2?	Avg	Avg	<1/2 grade																				
	Tied for 2nd most Yes's																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Coin #3</th> <th>Would Own?</th> <th>Sharpness Grade</th> <th>Value Grade</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beginner</td> <td>(2) Yes</td> <td>VF</td> <td>F15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td>F15</td> <td>F15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>Interesting coin</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Coin #3	Would Own?	Sharpness Grade	Value Grade	Comments	Beginner	(2) Yes	VF	F15			No	F15	F15			Yes	F	F	Interesting coin
Coin #3	Would Own?	Sharpness Grade	Value Grade	Comments																				
Beginner	(2) Yes	VF	F15																					
	No	F15	F15																					
	Yes	F	F	Interesting coin																				
Experienced	Yes	XF	XF																					
	Yes	XF	VF	Lamination is interesting but detracting																				
	No	XF	VF	Don't collect errors, error collector might pay a premium																				
	Yes	VF30	VF30																					
	(2)Yes	VF30	VF																					
	(5)Yes	VF	VF	1)Lamination doesn't bother me 2)Fascinating error																				
	(2)Yes	VF	F15																					
	No	VF	F	Lamination and obv weakness bring down, common variety																				
	Yes	F15	F15	Unusual																				
	Yes	F15	F																					
	No	F	VG																					
Advanced	Yes	VF30	VF30	No grade change but I would pay a premium																				
	(2)Yes	VF30	VF	1)Not bad considering 2)Nice, no corrosion																				
	Yes	VF30	F15	Lamination as made, makes no difference to me																				
	(4)Yes	VF	VF	1)No change in value, big increase in desirability for me 2)Lamination does not reduce grade, only desirability																				
	(3)Yes	VF	F15	1)Weak on obv left, good example of an error 2)problem adds interest 3)Not most desirable but certainly acceptable																				
	No	VF	VG																					
	Yes	F15	F																					

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Not Specified	No	VF30	VF30		
	No	VF30	F18		
	29Y,7N	VF23.2	F18.4	Avg Diff=4.8	
		Avg	Avg	1/2 grade	
	Tied for 2nd most Yes's				
Beginner	<u>Coin #4</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness Grade</u>	<u>Value Grade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	(2) No	VF	VG10		
	No	F15	F15		
	No	VG10	VG10	Interesting coin	
Experienced	Yes	XF45	VF	Weak & spotty with problems	
	Yes	VF	VF	Big deal - try collecting Vermonts	
	Yes	VF	F18		
	(2)Yes	VF	F15		
	Yes	VF	F		
	No	VF	F15		
	No	VF	F	Planchet defects too distracting	
	No	VF	VG10	Flaws are too distracting for the variety	
	No	F15	F15		
	(4)Yes	F15	F	1)Color & surfaces are nice, natural planchet flaw 2)Flaws are minor 3)As made is OK	
	No	F15	VG	Too ugly to own unless a rare variety	
	No	VG	G		
	No	?	?	Distracting defects	
Advanced	Yes	VF30	VF30		
	Yes	VF30	F	Overall not bad	
	Yes	VF25	F15	Cleaned? Dirt in letters/voids disproportionate to surfaces	
	(2)Yes	VF	VF	1)Laminations almost always occur on this variety 2)Natural flaws shouldn't decrease value	
	(3)Yes	VF	F15	1)Voids lower value 2)Prefer no flaws or big flaws	
	?	VF	F		
	No	VF	VG		
	Yes	F15	F15		
	Yes	F15	F	Pre Strike issues don't count	
	Yes	F	VG		
Not Specified	Yes	VF	VF		
	No	F15	F		
	22Y,12N	F17.9	F13.9	Avg Diff=4.0	
	1?	Avg	Avg	1/2grade	
Beginner	<u>Coin #5</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness Grade</u>	<u>Value Grade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	Yes	VF30	VF30		
	Yes	VF	VF	Nice, interesting variety. Like it very much	
	Yes	F	F	I'd net grade perfect planchets above sharpness grade	
	Yes	F	VG10		
Experienced	Yes	XF45	XF	One of the nicest baby heads I've seen, Is it for sale?	
	(2)Yes	XF	XF	1)Flaws don't matter on a baby head 2)Attractive	
	(2)Yes	VF30	VF30		
	Yes	VF30	VF		
	(3)Yes	VF	VF	1)As made is OK 2)OK for the variety	
	(4)Yes	F15	F15	1)Not bad for a baby head	
	Yes	F	F		

	No	F	F	
Yes	F	VG10	Slightly better than usually seen, near full date a plus	
Yes	VG10	VG		
Advanced	Yes	XF	XF	
(2)Yes	VF30	VF30	1)Nice full legends and date, above average baby head	
Yes	VF30	VF		
(4)Yes	VF	VF	1)Choice 2)With significant planchet flaws	
(2)Yes	VF	F	1)Typical	
Yes	F18	F	OK, planchets are normally flawed	
Yes	F15	F15		
?	F15	F	Flaws hurt, not too much	
Not Specified	Yes	VF	VF	
No	F15	F15		
33Y,2N	VF21.6	VF20.3	Avg Diff=1.3	
1?	Avg	Avg	<1/2grade	
Most Yes's, Highest Value Grade, Smallest Avg Diff				
<b>Coin #6</b>	<b>Would Own?</b>	<b>Sharpness Grade</b>	<b>Value Grade</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Beginner	(2)Yes	VF	F	
	No	VF	VG10	
	No	F15	VG10	
Experienced	Yes	XF45	VF	
(2)Yes	XF	VF		
No	XF	F	It will be a while before the color is right again	
No	VF30	F		
Yes	VF30	VG10	Too harshly cleaned for my taste	
Yes	VF	F	Scarce variety with a desireable overstrike	
No	VF	F	Unnatural color	
Yes	VF	VG10		
(3)No	VF	VG10		
Yes	F18	F15		
(2)No	F15	VG10		
Yes	F	VG10		
No	?	?		
Advanced	Yes	XF	VF30	Undertype adds, cleaning detracts from value
No	XF	F15		
Yes	VF30	VF	Retoning hurts and some dings	
?	VF30	VF		
Yes	VF	F18	Cleaning doesn't significantly reduce grade	
Yes	VF	F15		
(2)Yes	VF	F	Not very nice but could restore it	
No	VF	VG10	Unnatural problem, can be found without cleaning	
Yes	VF	VG10		
No	VF	VG		
No	F15	VG10	Avoid cleaned coins because I worry about resale	
?	?	?		
Not Specified	?	XF	VF	
No	VF30	F15		
17Y,16N	VF24.9	F13.6	Avg Diff=11.3	
3?	Avg	Avg	1 to 1½ grades	
Highest Sharpness Grade, Largest Avg Diff, 2nd Largest Grade Diff				

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<u>Coin #7</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Grade</u>	<u>Grade</u>	
Beginner	No	VF	VG10	Too dark to enjoy
	No	F	VG	
	No	VG	VG	
	No	VG	G6	
Experienced	Yes	VF	VF	Hard to tell wear from weakness, noted my misspelling
	No	VF	VG	
	Yes	F15	F	Noted my misspelling of porous
	Yes	F15	VG	
	Yes	F	F	
	No	F	VG	
	No	F	G6	
	No	F	G	Yuck
	No	VG10	VG	
	No	VG	G6	
	Yes	VG	G	
	(2)No	VG	G	1)This is the type of coin I avoid buying 2)Yucky
	Yes	G6	G6	
	No	G6	G	Terrible
	No	G	G	
	No	?	?	
Advanced	No	VF	F15	Prefer more eye appeal, OK only if cheap
	(2)Yes	F15	F	1)Collect until better came along 2)Porosity reduced grade
	No	F15	G	
	Yes	F	VG10	
	Yes	F	VG	Hard to get rarities and avoid dark color
	No	F	G6	Ugly
	Yes	VG10	G6	Obv F, Rev VG10, Really don't like it but I'd keep it
	Yes	VG10	G	Would be my first Fugio
	No	VG10	G	Ugliness outweighs its rarity
	?	VG	VG	Porous/Dark - collectibility hurt
	Yes	VG	G6	
	No	VG	G6	Noted my spelling of porous
Not Specified	No	VF	F15	
	?	VG10	VG	
	13Y,21N	VG11.7	G7.5	Avg Diff=4.2
	2?	Avg	Avg	1 grade
	<b>Most No's, Lowest Sharpness Grade</b>			
<u>Coin #8</u>	<u>Would Own?</u>	<u>Sharpness</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Grade</u>	<u>Grade</u>	
Beginner	No	VF	VG	
	No	F15	F	
	Yes	F	VG	Interesting coin
	No	F15	VG	
Experienced	Yes	XF45	VF30	Scratches detract but a high grade coin, possibly CC
	Yes	XF	VF	Scratches are on the rev, so less important
	Yes	VF30	VF30	
	(2)Yes	VF	F15	
	(2)Yes	VF	F	1)Scratches are ubiquitous, we learn to live with them
	No	VF	VG10	
	Yes	VF	G6	
	Yes	F15	F	Color may be more of a problem than scratch
	No	F15	F	

	Yes	F15	VG10	Irish 1/2d overstrike a plus
	(2)No	F15	VG10	1)I don't buy scratches
	Yes	F15	G6	Dealer's darkener
	Yes	F	VG	neg:scratch, no date, die failure pos:o/s, color, surfaces
	No	F	G	
Advanced	Yes	XF	VF30	Can't really see scratches
	(3)Yes	VF30	VF	1)Scratches a bit distracting, o/s helps, para lines wizzed? 2)Front line coin for most people 3)Light scratch
	Yes	VF30	F15	
	Yes	VF	VF	Die failure natural, choice surfaces offset scratches
	Yes	VF	F	Scratches not as bad as cleaning, o/s really interesting
	(2)Yes	VF	VG10	1)Like the die state, scratches hurt the value 2)Great coin
	Yes	F15	F15	
	Yes	F15	VG10	
	Yes	F15	VG	Nice undertype piece
	No	F15	VG	
Not Specified	No	VF	F	
	?	F15	VG	
25Y,10N		VF20.7	F13.2	Avg Diff=7.5
	1?	Avg	Avg	1 grade
<b>Coin #9</b>	<b>Would Own?</b>	<b>Sharpness Grade</b>	<b>Value Grade</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Beginner	Yes	VF30	VF30	
	No	VF30	F15	
	No	VF	G6	
	No	F15	G6	
Experienced	Yes	XF	VG10	
	Yes	VF30	F15	
	(2)No	VF30	VG10	Damage kills it for me
	(2)Yes	VF	F15	Damage is bad but doesn't detract from image
	(2)Yes	VF	F	Variety not easy to find in descent shape
	No	VF	F	
	Yes	VF	VG10	
	No	VF	VG	Bruises are too severe
	Yes	F15	VG10	Rim damage detracts but rarely a deal breaker
	No	F15	VG10	
	No	F15	G6	Serious post strike damage
	Yes	F	F	
	Yes	F	?	
	No	?	?	
Advanced	Yes	XF	VF	Rim bruise is significant
	Yes	VF30	F	
	No	VF30	F	I hate rim bumps
	No	VF30	VG10	Rim knocks like that really hamper the desireability
	(2)Yes	VF	F15	1)Bothered less by rim bumps than many others
	Yes	VF	F	
	(3)No	VF	VG10	1)The problem with horse's chest as bad as rim bump 2)The post minting damage bugged me a lot
	No	VF	G	
	?	F	G6	
	Yes	VG10	VG	Still nice looking, good contrast devices - fields
Not Specified	?	VF30	F15	
	No	F-F15	VG	
17Y,17N		VF22.0	F11.5	Avg Diff=9.5
	2?	Avg	Avg	>1 grade
2nd most No's				

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Coin #10	Would Own?	Sharpness	Value	Comments
		Grade	Grade	
Beginner	No	VF	VG	
	No	VF	G	Less than good actually
	No	F15	VG10	
	Yes	F	G	It's an R6
Experienced	Yes	XF	G6	
	Yes	VF30	F15	Very Collectible, but not good for a premium price
	No	VF	VG	
	No	F15	VG10	
	Yes	F15	VG	
	(2)Yes	F15	G6	1)Hole in a very tolerable place
	(3)No	F15	G6	1)Serious post strike damage 2)I hate holes on coins
	No	F15	AG	
	Yes	F	VG	I avoid holed coins but this type is very difficult to find
	Yes	F	G	
Advanced	No	F	G	
	No	VG10	?	No grade, yuck
	No	VG	G	
	No	?	?	
	(2)Yes	VF30	F	1)Perfectly placed hole, Nice as pendant, Good looking coin
	Yes	VF30	G6	Hole greatly reduces value
	Yes	VF	F	The coin is rare and has nice overall surface appeal
	Yes	VF	VG	A holed coin is still a coin
	No	VF	G6	I don't mind holes, but through the sun, no way for me
	Yes	F15	F	Would own until a better one came along if price was right
Not Specified	Yes	F15	VG10	Can't be too picky with an R6
	No	F15	VG	Worst possible place for hole
	Yes	F15	G	
	Yes	F	G6	
	No	F	G6	
	Yes	VG	AG	
Not Specified	Yes	F	VG	Own: Yes if R6, No if R1-R5
	?	F	G	
		19Y,16N	F17.1	G7.1
		1?	Avg	Avg
				Avg Diff=10, or 2 grades
Lowest Value Grade, 2nd Largest Avg Diff, Largest Grade Diff				

## **CANADIAN BLACKSMITH WOOD 38 FAMILY – WITH A SYNOPSIS OF WOOD 33-46 BLACKSMITHS**

(John Lorenzo)

### **INTRODUCTION**

Blacksmith tokens are primarily crude imitations of British and Irish halfpence, with some being made from dies from discarded American Hard Time Tokens (Starbuck/Peck varieties). They were traditionally thought to have been produced and circulated in the area of Lower Canada (centering in Montreal) and in neighboring areas, such as upper New York state and northern New England. The main period for their circulation has been taken to be from about 1825 through 1840.

In February 1996 I wrote to Warren Baker concerning the Spanish 2 Real contemporary counterfeits. In this letter, Baker held that they had no relationship to the Canadian Blacksmiths (Blacksmiths). He further indicated:

Wood 1 – 32 are unquestionably Canadian though some (Starbuck/Peck) have American origins. Wood 33-35 I would consider to be “North American.” Wood 36 is a copy of the Vexator, and undoubtedly Canadian. Wood 37 and 42 are simply British counterfeits, the typical Bungtowns so ably described by Eric Newman.

Baker continues his comments on these Howland Wood Blacksmith varieties as originally written in his 1910 monograph:

Wood 38-41, 43 and 44 are all very rare, and are linked to no group. I would speculate that they, and several newly discovered pieces are probably Canadian, as the statement so often has been made that nothing that crude could have been accepted in the United States.

Baker continues this thoughts further:

I can't answer to the accuracy of that assertion. Of the few Wood 43 and 44 that I know of, they have all come from Lower Canadian groups. In the case of Wood 45 and 46, I believe that Howland Wood should have continued them after Wood No. 31 as they are from worn dies, and would more properly follow the Peck/Starbuck series, or the Breton 727 Imitation, Wood 31.

Current thinking is that any dated Blacksmith, particularly outside the manufacturing period of 1825-1840, must be seriously questioned as suspect; further, this is particularly true when it involves severe backdating involving the date 1771 or 177X, as the Wood 38 die family.

A year earlier in February 1995 Baker and I talked about the legend changes on the Wood 33. From some high grade examples I had in my collection I could determine that the legend read "BRTIT." On high grade examples file marks can be seen which extend into the tops of the letters, creating the nonsense legend BITIT – which I believe was actually punched into the coin as BRTIT. During this period I also discussed with Bill Anton the probable nature of Wood 33 being a British import, which Atkins had listed in his book as an Evasion Copper. There may be other variations to this legend but this Wood variety 33 is obviously British and within this Evasion series.

These letters have been posted on the *Yahoo Group – Blacksmith Chat Room* website for further investigators to explore. Any interested collector can contact Jim Spilman or me for access to this website.

## WOOD 38 – THE NEXT DELETED BLACKSMITH

With Wood 33 being an English Evasion Copper and Wood 42 also felt to be a British import, we can now address the next variety having diagnostics suggesting English origin. This is the Wood 38 variety. The principal reasons it should be deleted as Canadian are summarized as follows. The only traceable specimen known to this collector is in the Bank of Canada Collection which can now be viewed at this museum's website under ascension number 1966.0160.02543.000. The Charlton Press catalogue *Canadian Colonial Tokens (5<sup>th</sup> Edition)* by W. K. Cross describes the Wood 38 obverse as a small featureless head facing right with a broad truncation and with a reverse illustrating a crowned harp facing left. Remnants of a "7" can be seen to the right of the harp which is indicative of a 177X date. The back-dating of a coin by almost a half century seems to be a big stretch, and its likelihood as a British import is high – as with Wood 33, with which it shares some attributes.

## WOOD 38-a – A BRITISH IMPORT PROBABLY DATED 1771

Four specimens exist of a coin that is stylistically similar to Wood 38 but which features a crowned harp reverse (the Wood 38 has an uncrowned harp reverse). These have been designated Wood 38-a. Of the four currently known Wood 38-a specimens, three are dated 1771, with the Bank of Canada specimen not showing a date due to its off-center strike. Wood 38-a was first seen by most U.S. collectors in the Warren Baker Sale of Canadian Blacksmiths (Bowers & Merena, 1987, lot 1092). The four known specimens are:

- (1) Warren Baker specimen Lot 1092 – Bowers & Merena Auction Galleries Frederick Taylor Sale, 1987. The coin is graded VF with a date of 1771.
- (2) Roy Hughes Specimen Lot 809, sold by Torex (a noted Canadian auctioneer) during February 24 & 25, 1995. The cataloguer, as with most of these sales

dealing with Blacksmiths, was Warren Baker, who indicated that the only other known example in private hands was the Baker:1092 example noted above. He further indicated that another example was in the Bank of Canada Money Museum Collection.

- (3) Bank of Canada Money Museum Collection. Ascension number 1970.0013.00024.000. The specimen is VG and struck off-center toward K-6 so that the bottom of the shield touches the edge of the coin. [This type of off-center error eliminates the date completely from both sides of the harp, which probably prompted the museum curator or resident numismatist to give it a sub-variety Wood 38-a classification since it was most similar to the Wood 38 variety.] In 1995 I obtained pictures of this museum's Wood 38 specimen and at that time was given a Wood 38-a specimen photo.
- (4) Stack's Americana Sale (January 2008, lot 6014) described by the cataloguer as a "1771 contemporary imitation halfpenny. George III Irish type. Blacksmith style. The grade of this specimen is superior to the Baker:1092 example. This is the finest of the four known examples with the most complete obverse and reverse legends and best state of preservation. Ironically, the pedigree to this piece was that it was acquired from Warren Baker in October 1988 one year after Baker's Sale of Blacksmiths in the Frederick Taylor Sale."

#### **WOOD 38-b – ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY**

Another coin that seems to belong to the same family as the 38 and 38-a is plated in the *Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies* as Anton's AK-48 specimen. The reverse of this coin is identical to that of the Wood 38-a variety, while its obverse is currently unique. Although the reverse die of AK-48 is identical to that of the Wood 38-a, it is dateless, having been heavily worn as well as struck off-center. Interestingly, the AK-48 specimen has the same blundered obverse "GEOIGN" legend as in Wood 38-a, tempting the conclusion that the makers of Wood 38-a and AK-48 are the same. I propose to denote the final example in this sub-group as a Wood 38-b variety.

Due to the 1771 date, and with no die links to any other Blacksmith variety numbered under Wood 32, it seems logical to discount Wood 38, Wood 38-a, and Wood 38-b as British counterfeits. Figures 1, 2, and 3 provide photographs of Wood 38, 38a, and 38-b, respectively. [Note: Figures 1 and 2a are used with the written permission of the Bank of Canada.]

#### **SYNOPSIS OF WOOD 33 THROUGH 46.**

Wood 1-32 are considered strictly Canadian by Warren Baker, and I concur (based if nothing else on the ease with which these specimens have been procured by our neighbors over the last century). However, what of the higher Wood numbers, with

many varieties not die linked to each other and some having British attributes (i.e., such as very early dates prior to the 1825-1840 period) more so than Canadian. Let's take a look at these higher numbered varieties, with the discussion of each presenting my opinion rather than established fact:

**Wood 33:** Now generally regarded as an imported Evasion Copper.

**Wood 34:** Canadian numismatists consider this variety an imitation of Charlton BL-37 (Wood 33). So if this is the case with Wood 33 being an imported Evasion Copper it should therefore follow suit that Wood 34 is also a British import. The finest known example of Wood 34 is in this writer's collection.

**Wood 35:** The obverse head is similar to Wood 34 and the obverse legend reads GLO. III. VIS. This obverse, like Wood 34, also seems to be copied from Wood 33. This, then, tends to favor its British importation status.

**Wood 36:** The obverse head has the same general appearance as Wood 34 and Wood 35, with the infamous retrograde date reading 1471 (which was doubtless intended for 1741). The William Anton Collection contains an example of this variety, as does the Bank of Canada Money Museum. With this early retrograde date it appears to be British rather than Canadian.

**Wood 37:** No comment on its origin. An incomplete head of GEORGE III with no inscription, and an incomplete Britannia on the reverse suggests that it could be of either British or Canadian origin. The McLachlan – Bank of Canada Museum piece is the only one known to me at this time.

**Wood 38:** British import as discussed in this paper with the 177X date present on the reverse.

**Wood 39:** Probably more Canadian than a British import. I can't discern any real indicators. This is a fascinating contemporary counterfeit primarily due to its obverse type design – a head facing left with a protruding tongue and a small cross behind it. The Heal – Bank of Canada specimen the only specimen known to me.

**Wood 40:** As with Wood 37, I have no meaningful comments either way on its origin. It features a large head facing right with a broad truncation and the back of the head unfinished! Have we ever seen a confirmed British import with an unfinished head design? Were do we go such a specimen? Unfinished legends such as the 2008 Americana Ringo pieces in lots 5999 & 6000 are one thing – this is something different.

**Wood 41:** Probably a British import in the sense that we have a poorly defined faceless laureate bust facing left. In my opinion, the two marks above the head do not suggest a worn inscription, but rather the GEORGE II signature. When we study the Americana Ringo collection we have slightly more advanced pieces than come from Warren Baker. Do we have the situation that the most crude pieces Baker could find

were simply given to the Bank of Canada Money Museum over the years and tagged with new Wood Blacksmith numbers?

**Wood 42:** British import.

**Wood 43:** As with Wood 37, I have no real comments either way on its origin. It features a crudely cut head facing right in a border of large dots with the reverse blank. Two variations exist as BL-21A & BL-21B. The BL-21B is the 1987 Baker Sale specimen.

**Wood 44:** As with Wood 37 no real comments either way on its origin. It features a crude, dog-like head on both sides. In terms of crudeness it's OFF THE CHARTS.

**Wood 45:** Canadian in my opinion. On the obverse is a right-facing bust; the reverse has a the legend TO FACILITATE TRADE, which mimics the Upper Canada 1833 halfpenny tokens of this period. Both the Wood 45 and these tokens have this legend in the exact circular style with the same size lettering.

**Wood 46:** Canadian in origin. On the obverse part is head facing right, while on the reverse is a safe on the back of a tortoise with a partial legend -- a design reminiscent of a U.S. Starbuck/Peck Hard Times token. I have never personally seen a specimen, although I am aware of one owned by a noted New York Collector from Long Island.

## CONCLUSION

Warren Baker's remark that Wood varieties 38-41, 43 and 44 are so crude that they could not possibly be accepted in the United States needs to be reconsidered, particularly if, as with Wood 38, they are late 18<sup>th</sup> Century manufactured specimens imported from Britain or Ireland. It seems that when we have considered degrees of crudeness for these contemporary counterfeits in terms of their probable manufacturing location, we have tended to think Great Britain (slightly crude), America (moderately crude), and finally Lower Canada (highly crude). Furthermore, Wood 34-45 need to be re-examined as to their Canadian status based on my initial comments in this paper.



Figure 1 – Wood 38

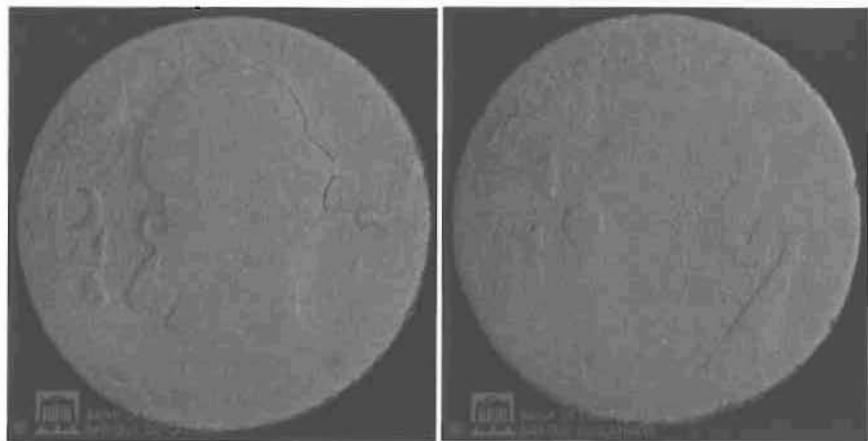


Figure 2a – Wood 38-a (Bank of Canada)



Figure 2b – Wood 38-a (Ringo Coin)



Figure 3. 38-b (Anton Coin)

**THE POLITICAL ICONOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH CROWN ON THE  
ST. PATRICK COINAGE**  
(John N. Lupia III)

The St. Patrick coinage uniformly has the center top obverse device of the Royal Imperial Crown of England. This crown is the symbol of English power and authority and traditionally has appeared on authorized coinage. English seventeenth century culture during the reign of Charles I not only challenged the power and authority of the crown but limited it by Parliament. The crown was no longer understood or believed by the English aristocracy to be a divine appointment with the royal family ruling by divine right. Materialistic and mechanistic philosophy became the dominant perspective in which only the corporeal universe was considered real and anything else as not real. At the time of the St. Patrick coinage, English intellectual circles of this modern thinking included such men as Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), who in 1642 published *De Cive*; a secular work on law that excluded and dismissed divine rights altogether.

Charles I found his power and authority not only challenged, but was embroiled in the English Civil War of 1642. Needing money to fund an army to protect his reign and rule it was rumored that he either pawned or sold the Royal Imperial Crown in Holland or another country on the continent.

“With Information of the Sale of the Jewels belonging to the Crown.

5. Whereas the House of Commons desired their Lordships to join in an Order concerning the Monies which are to be paid upon the Jewels of the Crown, and their Lordships desiring to know what Information the House of Commons have to believe that the Jewels of the Crown are sold or pawned; the House of Commons say, They have,
  1. Common Fame, which they conceive enough to prevent a Mischief, and procure a public Good.
  2. That the House of Commons are informed that the Jewels are not in their Custody where they ought to be, and that they are transported out of the Kingdom.”<sup>1</sup>

A committee was formed by the House of Commons to investigate the veracity of this rumor.

“Crown Jewels.

A Message from the Lords by Sir Edw. Leech and Mr. Page;

That, whereas the Lords have received an Order from this House, concerning the Stop of Monies borrowed upon the Crown Jewels, the Lords desire to know, upon what Grounds this House is informed, that the Crown Jewels are either pawned or sold.

Answer returned by the same Messengers; That this House will send Answer by Messengers of their own.

Mr. Pym, Mr. Holles, Mr. Fienis, are appointed Managers of this Conference.”<sup>2</sup>

The rumors circulating caused great concern to the English Parliament since it meant war was impending between themselves and the English crown.

"Order about the late Sale of the Crown Jewels.

"6. To desire their Lordships Concurrence in an Order, concerning the Jewels of the Crown that have been sold lately."

The said Order was read. (Here enter it.)

The House thought it fit to be informed, by the House of Commons, what Information they have that the Jewels of the Crown are pawned or sold away.

The Answer returned to the Message was:

Answer to the H. C.

That their Lordships will give them a Meeting in the Painted Chamber, touching the several Particulars desired, and (fn. \*) will expedite the Bills; and for the Order concerning the Crown Jewels, their Lordships will send an (fn. †)

Message to the H. C. to know what Information they have of the Sale of the Crown Jewels.

A Message was sent to the House of Commons, by Sir Edw. Leech and Mr. Page:  
To desire that, at this Conference, their Lordships may know what Information they have had that the Jewels of the Crown are pawned or sold.

Lord Admiral to send to the Earl of Warwick.

Ordered, That the Lord Admiral send to the Earl of Warwicke, to be (fn. †)  
Order about the King's Jewels.

Whereas it doth appear to the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That the King, seduced by wicked Counsel, doth intend to levy War against His Parliament; and whereas Information hath been given that the Jewels of the Crown (which, by the Laws of the Land, ought not to be alienated) are either pawned or sold in Amsterdam, or some other Parts beyond the Seas, and thereby great Sums of Money provided to be returned to Yorke, or to some of His Majesty's Servants or Agents, for His Majesty's Use: And whereas it is more than probable that this great Provision of Monies, in such an extraordinary Way, is to maintain this intended War, and thereby to bring the whole Kingdom into utter Ruin and Confusion: It is therefore Declared, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That whosoever hath been, or shall be, an Actor in the selling or pawning of any of the Jewels of the Crown, or hath or shall pay, lend, send, or bring any Money in Specie into this Kingdom, for or upon any of these Jewels; or whosoever hath or shall accept of any Bill from beyond the Sea, for the Payment of any Sum of Money for or upon any of those Jewels, and shall pass such Sum according to such Bill, after Notice of this Order, without acquainting this House with the Receipt of such Bill before he accept the same, or, if he have already accepted any such Bill, then with the Acceptance thereof before the Payment of the Money; every such Person shall be held and accounted a Promoter of this intended War, an Enemy to the State, and ought to give Satisfaction for this public Danger out of his own Estate."<sup>3</sup>

The iconography of the Royal Imperial English Crown on the St. Patrick coinage symbolized the struggle of the House of Stuart with the House of Commons culminating in war.

#### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> *House of Lords Journal*, Volume 5 (1802) : 1 June 1642 : 95-99

<sup>2</sup> *House of Commons Journal*, Volume 2: 1 June 1642, (1802) : 597-600.

<sup>3</sup> *House of Lords Journal*, Volume 5: 1 June 1642 (1802) : 95-99.

## C4 Library Auction #2

### A Selection of Non-Colonial and Duplicate Colonial Books from the Mike K. Ringo Library along with other Colonial Duplicates from the C4 Library

#### Auction Rules:

- All C4 and EAC members in good standing are eligible to bid.
- All bids must be received via email by Sunday 11:59 PM EST 29 June 2008.
- No phone, snail mail or fax bids (no exceptions) There is no Buyer's premium.
- E-mail bids only (not responsible for email not received) I will send an email acknowledgement of all e mail bids. I PROMISE THIS WILL HAPPEN. If you do not get an acknowledgement, it is your responsibility to check with me to see if I received your bid. VERY IMPORTANT. Save your acknowledgement.
- The minimum bid is \$5 on all lots. Bidding increments will be \$1 (from \$1 to \$24), \$2.50 (from \$25 to \$49), \$5 (from \$50 to \$99) and \$10 (\$100 and above). All bids between increments will be rounded down to the next lowest increment.
- In the case of Ties, the earlier e mail gets preference.
- All winning bids will be reduced to one increment above the second highest bid. If only one bid is received on a lot, the greater of 50% of the bid or \$5 will be charged.
- Lots #1 to #39 will have \$5 added for shipping and postage. Lots #40 to #50 will have \$3 added. All purchases are sent media mail taking 2-5 days. (no reductions for multiple lots won)
- Insurance is additional and will be \$1.65 for the first \$50 of insurance, \$2.05 up to \$100 and \$2.45 up to \$200. Books are sent uninsured (buyer's risk) unless insurance is included in your check. The buyer specifies the amount of insurance desired.
- No cash accepted – checks or MOs only.
- All checks & MOs should be made out to C4.
- I will respond to e-mail inquiries received by 11:59 p.m. Wednesday 25 June 2007 (4 days before the auction close) regarding the current high bid. To prevent sniping, I will not respond to inquiries regarding the current high bid, after this date.
- Contact me at [Leo\\_J\\_Shane@hotmail.com](mailto:Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com) with bids, questions or comments. Have Fun and Good Luck, Leo

Keys to Book Grading Used: I have noted all damage to the best of my knowledge. Dust covers if present are described separately.

New = New, unused

VG = Very Close to new, used very little, all pages present, no soiling, yellowing or tears

G+ = Used, all pages present, slight soiling, no tears, little or no yellowing

G- = Used, all pages present, slight soiling, minor tears, moderate or age appropriate yellowing

Fair = Well worn with damage as noted

Lot #1 Let's Start with at the Beginning

1) Snow, Richard, *Flying Eagle & Indian Cents*, Eagle Eye Press, Tucson AZ, 1992, Signed by author to Mike Ringo (New) Dustcover (New) 2) Kolman, Michael Jr., *The Numismatic Flying Eagle, Indian and Lincoln Cent Errors*, Sunrise Printing Co., Cleveland, OH, 1963 (G+)

Lot #2 Half Dime Primer

1) Valentine, Daniel W., *The United States Half Dimes*, Quarterman Publications Inc, Lawrence MA, 1975 (VG) Dustcover (G-) 2) Kosoff, A., *United States Dimes from 1796*, Numismatic Gallery, revised edition 1964 (G+)

Lot #3 Paper Money Fun

1) Wismer, David C., *The Obsolete Bank Notes of New England*, Quarterman Publications Inc, Boston, MA, 1972 (VG, Small marks on front cover, water stain on back cover) 2) Belkum, Louis Van, *National Banks of the Note Issuing Period 1863-1935*, Hewett Bros. Numismatic Publishing, 1968 (VG)

Lot #4 North of the Border

1) Courteau, Eugene G., *The Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal*, Jeffrey Abare Reprint of the original 1919 work, in English and French (G+) 2) Baker, Warren, *Canadian Numismatics – A Collection of Papers on Canadian Historical Numismatic Subjects*, Baker Publishing, Montreal Quebec Canada, 1999 (New) 3) LeRoux, Joseph MD, *Le Medaillier Du Canada of The Canadian Coin Cabinet*, R. Paul Nadin-Davis & Douglas Robins, Ottawa Canada, 2nd edition 1983 (VG) 4) Gandle, Will, *Canadian Coins Tokens and Paper Currency*, Canadian Wholesale Supply, Paris Ontario Canada, fifth edition 1987 (VG)

Lot #5 The French Connection

1) Gadoury, Victor, & Georges Cousinie, *Monnaies Coloniales Francaises 1670-1988* Victor Gadoury Numismate, Monte-Carlo Monaco, 1988, In French (VG, crossed out words on front fly sheet) 2) Gadoury, Victor, *France Billets De Necessite*, Victor Gadoury Numismate, Monte-Carlo Monaco, 1993, In French (VG) 3) *52e Vente Publique De Monnaies*, 26-28 May 1994, Brussels Belgium, In French (G+)

Lot #6 Numismatic Reading By the Fire

1) Reinfeld, Fred, *Coin Collectors' Handbook*, Sterling Publishing Co. New York, NY, 1958 (G+) Dustcover (G+) 2) Porteous, John, *Coins – 183 Illustrations in Color and Black and White*, Octopus Books Limited, London, WI, 1964 (VG) Dustcover (G+)

Lot #7 Roman and Other Ancients

1) American Journal of Numismatics, No. 2 *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* (Articles on Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic and Modern Coins), American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1990 (VG, slight marks on front and back covers) 2) Herbert, Kevin & Keith Candiotti, *The John Max Wulff Collection in Washington University – Roman Republican Coins*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY 1987 (New)

Lot #8 More Ancient Reading

1) Sears, David R., *Roman Coins and Their Values*, Seaby's numismatic Publications, London UK, 1970 (VG) Dustcover (G+) 2) *The Numismatic Review and Coin Galleries*

*Fixed Price List*, Volume 1 Number 1 (1977) and Volume 1 Number 2 (1977), (Articles on Ancients), Coin Galleries, New York, NY, (G+ both editions)

Lot #9 Tokens Delight

1) Schenkman, David E., *A Survey of American Trade Tokens*, Quarterman Publications Inc, Lawrence, MA, 1968 (VG) Dustcover (G+) 2) Rulau, Russell, *Hard Times Tokens*, Krause Publications Inc, Iola, WI, 2nd edition 1981 (G+)

Lot #10 More Token Fun

1) Rulau, Russell, *United States Trade Tokens 1866-1889*, Krause Publications Inc, Iola, WI, 1983 (VG) 2) Rulau, Russell, *Hard Times Tokens*, Krause Publications Inc, Iola, WI, 3rd edition 1987 (New) 3) Miller, William T., *Delaware Merchant Tokens*, Token and Metal Society Inc, El Cajon, CA, 1988 (New)

Lot #11 Early Commemoratives

Swiatek, Anthony & Walter Breen, *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver & Gold Commemorative Coins 1892-1954*, FCI Press/Arco Publishing Inc, New York, NY, 1981, (VG)

Lot #12 One Fourth of a Dollar

Briggs, Larry, *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of US Liberty Seated Quarters*, Larry Biggs Coins, Lima, OH, 1991, softbound (VG)

Lot #13 What Could Have Been - Patterns

1) Judd, J. Hewitt MD, *United States Pattern Experimental and Trial Pieces*, Western Publishing Co, Racine, WI, Sixth Edition 1977 Hardbound (New) 2) Akers, David W., *United States Gold Patterns*, Paramount International Coin Corp., Racine, WI, Second Printing, 1975, Hardbound (New)

Lot #13 Big Silver Things

Van Allen, Leroy & A. George Mallis, *Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of Morgan & Peace Silver Dollars*, FCI Press-Arco, New York, NY, 1976, Hardbound (G+) Dustcover (G but has several large tears)

Lot #14 Some More on those Big Silver Things

Van Allen, Leroy & A. George Mallis, *Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of Morgan & Peace Silver Dollars*, DLRC Press, Virginia Beach, VA, 1991, Softbound (VG)

Lot #15 Large Cents Anyone - Newcomb Reprint

1) Newcomb, Howard R., *United States Copper Cents 1816-1857*, Numismatic Review New York, NY, Third Edition 1963, Hardbound (VG) 2) Robinson, Jack H., *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, Published by the author, McLean, VA, 17th Edition 28 February 2001 (G+ with Mike Ringo written on page 1)

Lot #16 Anyone Want to Start Collecting Paper Money

1) Hessler, Gene, *The Comprehensive Catalog of US Paper Money*, Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, IL, 1977 (VG) Dustcover (G+) 2) Hessler, Gene, *US Essay Proof and Specimen Notes*, BNR Press, Portage, OH, 1979 (VG) Dustcover (G+)

Lot #17 There's a World of Coins Out There

Krause, Chester L., & Clifford Mishler, *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1983 (Fair, no major tears, just wear & yellowing)

Lot #18 All Kinds of World Coin "Stuff"

1) Dickie, Gordan & Christine Boczarska, *World Coins – A Market Analysis*, Published by the Author, April 1982 (VG) 2) *The Baron Family Collection of United States Foreign and Ancient Coins*, 8 December 1983, Christie's, New York, NY (New) Dustcover (New) 3) *Ancient and Modern Coins of the World and the United States – The Estate of Bion Francis – The Eastern Collection of Ancient Coins* – The University of Nevada Las Vegas, 14 December 2005, Coin Galleries, New York, NY (New) 4) *Sale by Auction* (This Auction stated that no bid over \$99.99 would be accepted), 10 September 1981, Econo-Coin Company, Tarzana, CA (G+)

Lot #19 Yet Another Paper Money Lot

1) Ramsey, Robert M. & Robert V. Polito, *National Banks of the United States 1863-1935*, Steinmetz Coins & Currency Inc, Lancaster, PA, 1977, Hardbound (VG) 2) Werlich, Robert, *Fully Illustrated Catalogue of United States Canadian and Confederate Currency*, Quaker Currency Co, Washington DC, 1965 (G+)

Lot #20 Exonumia Anyone?

1) Fauver, L.B., *Exonumia Symbolism & Classification*, Oak Grove Publications, Menlo Park CA, 1982 (New) Dustcover (VG) 2) Fauver, L.B., *A Trial Listing of Rechenmeister / ABC Counters of the 1500s*, Oak Grove Publications, Menlo Park, CA, 1990 (G+)

Lot #21 A Little More Exonumia

1) Fauver, L.B., *American Counters Part 1 – Double Eagle & Eagle Gold*, Oak Grove Publications, Menlo Park, CA, 1983 (VG) 2) *World Exonumia Sale 11 – Valuable and Extensive Cabinet of Historical Americana and World Tokens Medals Badges etc. Herein Minutely Described with Condition Comments Historical Trivia and Price Estimates the Property of Various Consigners Featuring the Brunk Collection of Merchant Countermarked Coins*, 7 November 2006, Rich Hartzog World Exonumia, Rockford, IL, (VG)

Lot # 22 Attention Advanced Large Cent Collectors

1) Smith, Pete, *The Story of the Starred Reverse Cent*, Number 56 of 250 published by the author, Minneapolis, MN, 1986 (New, signed by the author) 2) A box of reprints from Penny Wise containing John Wrights Study of Overdated Large Cents from 1969-70. Also reprints of John's Middle Date Census published over several years before he wrote his book, About 2 inches of 8-1/2 X 11 pages (G+)

Lot #23 The Other Products of the US Mint

1) Failor, Captain Kenneth M. & Eleonora Hayden, *Medals of the United States Mint*, United States Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1972 (G-) 2) Altz, Charles G. & E.H. Barton, *Foreign Coins Struck at United States Mints*, Whitman Publishing Co, Racine, WI, 1965 (VG) 3) *A Collection of United States Mint Photographs* (16 page pamphlet with building photos by Coin World), The Sidney Printing and Publishing Co, Sidney, OH, 1969 (G+)

Lot #24 Large Cent Delight

1) ) Numismatic Gallery, *United States Large Cents 1793-1857 formed by Mr. Oscar J. Pearl, Arranged and cataloged by A. Kosoff*, New York, NY, 1944 (G-) 2) Smith, Pete, *The Story of the Starred Reverse Cent*, Number 244 of 250 published by the author, Minneapolis, MN, 1986 (VG, "Mike Ringo 224" written on page 1) 3) *Review and Descriptions of New NC Varieties Not in Penny Whimsy*, An undated, "author not noted" assembly of articles copied from Penny-Wise. (G+)

Lot #25 Mr. Ford Special

1) Stacks Auction Catalog, *John J. Ford Collection Part IV – United States Hard Times Tokens United States Encased Postage Stamps*, 23 June 2004, New York, NY (New) 2) Stacks Auction Catalog, *John J. Ford Collection Part XIII – French Colonials & Betts Medals*, 16 January 2006, New York, NY (New)

Lot #26 Another From Mr. Ford

1) Stacks Auction Catalog, *John J. Ford Collection Part VI – American Paper Currency Colonial Currency Federal Interest Bearing Notes and Bonds War of 1812 Notes Obsolete Proof Sheets Santa Claus Notes Mormon Currency*, 12 October 2004, New York, NY (New) 2) Stacks Auction Catalog, *John J. Ford Collection Part XIII – French Colonials & Betts Medals*, 16 January 2006, New York, NY (New)

Lot # 27 Early Large Cent Basics

Noyes, William C., *United States Large Cents 1793-1814*, Litho Technical Services, Bloomington, MN, 1991 (New)

Lot #28 Middle Date Large Cents Basics

Noyes, William C., *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*, Litho Technical Services, Bloomington, MN, 1991 (New, smudge inside front cover)

Lot #29 Check Out These Auction Catalogs

1) *The Julian Leidman Collection of Hard Times Tokens Plus Other Important Tokens Medals and Americana*, 12 April 1986, Bowers and Merena Auctions, New York, NY, With PRL, Hardbound in a brown leatherette cover (VG) 2) *The New England Fall Auction*, 9-10 November 1979, New England Rare Coin Auctions, Boston, MA, Hardbound in a brown leatherette cover embossed with "Anthony Terranova" (VG) 3) *Central States Numismatic Society 64th Anniversary Convention Signature Sales Vol II – Session 5 – Bank Notes*, 1-3 May 2003, Heritage Numismatic Auctions, St Louis, MO, Softcover (VG)

Lot #30 How About Some Large Cent Catalogs

1) *The G. Lee Kuntz Collection Sale*, 6-8 October 1991, Superior Galleries, Beverly Hills, CA, Hardbound (New) Dustcover (G-, slight tears) 2) *The Gary Ruttenberg Sale Part II of US Half Cents and large Cents*, 17 August 1996, McCawley and Grellman, Denver, CO (New) 3) *The Long Beach Sale of US Half and Large Cents*, 13 September 1997, McCawley and Grellman, Long Beach CA (G+)

Lot #31 Literature & Patterns

1) Sigler, Phares O., *Numismatic Bibliography – Colonial and Non Colonial 19th and 20th Century*, Dearborn Press, Dearborn, MI, 1951 (VG) 2) Judd, J. Hewitt MD, *United States*

*Pattern Experimental and Trial Pieces*, Western Publishing Co, Racine, WI, Fifth Edition 1974 Hardbound (G+)

Lot #32 Currency of the South

Criswell, Grover C. Jr., *Confederate and Southern State Currency – Vol 1 – A Descriptive Listing Including Rarity and Values*, BNR Press, Port Clinton, OH, 4th edition 1992 (New)

Lot # 33 Colonial Enjoyment

1) Newman, Eric P., *The Early Paper Money of America – Bicentennial Edition*, Western Publishing, Racine, WI, 1976 (G+) Dustcover (G-) 2) *Extracts from The American Journal of Numismatics October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts*, The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #34 Something A Little Different

1) Fivaz, Bill & J. T. Stanton, *The CherryPicker's Guide to Rare Die Varieties – First Printing*, Atlantic Printing, Savannah, GA, 1990, softbound (VG) 2) Taxay, Don, *Counterfeit Mis-Struck and Unofficial US Coins*, Arco Publishing Co, New York, NY 1976 (G+)

Lot #35 Norweb Part III

*The Norweb Collection – Early American and US Coins Part III* (Nice Colonial & Large Cent Sections), 14-15 November 1988, Bowers and Merena Auctions, New York, NY, Hardbound in a brown leatherette cover (VG)

Lot #36 An Auction Catalog Error – Hardbound with contents “UPSIDE DOWN”

*The Garrett Collection Sales for the John Hopkins University Sale III* (Most of this Auction is Colonials with extensive plates), 1-2 October 1980, Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, New York, NY, Hardbound in a black leatherette cover, (VG)

Lot #37 International Duo

1) Somod, Jorgen, *Monter fra Dansk Vestindien* (Appears to contain Coins & Tokens of Denmark plus Danish Countermarks on Coins including US), Forlaget Zac og, Kobenhavn Denmark 1980, In Danish (VG) 2) Basso, Aldo P., *Coins Medals and Tokens of the Philippines*, Chenby Publishers, Menlo Park, CA, 1968, Hardcover (VG)

Lot #38 The Canadian Express

1) Baker, Warren, *Canadian Numismatics – A Collection of Papers on Canadian Historical Numismatic Subjects*, Baker Publishing, Montreal, Canada, 1999 (New) 2) *58th Catalogue of Canadian Decimal Coins Including Newfoundland and the Maritimes plus US Minor and CSA Pieces*, 22-23 September 1964, New Netherlands Coin Co., New York, NY (G+ with writing on cover) 3) *The Counterfeit Detector – Crime in Your Community* (16 page pamphlet with “Detector Template” and samples of genuine and counterfeit paper), Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada, 1968 (VG)

Lot #39 Hodge Podge

1) Judd, J. Hewitt MD, *United States Pattern Experimental and Trial Pieces*, Western Publishing Co, Racine, WI, Fourth Edition 1970 Hardbound (G+ covers have slight water staining) 2) 3 copies of Extracts from The American Journal of Numismatics October 1867

& American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page) 3) The coin Dealer Newsletter (Greysheet), Vol.XXXXII No.51, 17 December 2004 (G+)

Lot #40 A Pleasurable Way to Spend an Evening

1) Newman, Eric P. & Richard G. Doty, *Studies on Money in Early America*, ANS, New York, NY, 1976 (VG) 2) Extracts from *The American Journal of Numismatics* October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #41 Oldie And Goodie

1) Elder, Thomas L., *The New Rare Coin Book*, Elder Coin & Curio Corp., New York, NY 1934, A premium list including Colonial, Federal, Ancient and World Coins (G+) 2) Extracts from *The American Journal of Numismatics* October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #42 Vermont Plates Plus...

1) Bonjour, Ray E., *Survey of the Rarest Vermonts*, (23 pages, Background, comments, plates) Supplement #1, C4 Newsletter April 2005 (VG) 2) Extracts from *The American Journal of Numismatics* October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #43 A Second Pleasurable Way to Spend an Evening

1) Newman, Eric P. & Richard G. Doty, *Studies on Money in Early America*, ANS, New York, NY, 1976 (VG) 2) Extracts from *The American Journal of Numismatics* October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #44 Limited Edition FUN Redbook

Yeoman, R.S., *A Guide Book of United States Coins – Limited 58th Florida United Numismatists Edition – 2005* (These books sold for \$125 at the Fall Bay States Show), Whitman Publishing LLC, Atlanta, GA, 2004, (New)

Lot #45 The Basics of Washington Medals

1) Fuld, George, *American Journal of Numismatics 14 - Early Washington Medals*, American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 2003, (VG, signed by the author, inside cover stamped "Property of C4") 2) Extracts from *The American Journal of Numismatics* October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #46 Attention Virginia Copper Collectors

1) Newman, Eric P., *Numismatic Notes and Monographs No135 – Coinage For Colonial Virginia*, American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1956, (G+) 2) Extracts from The

American Journal of Numismatics October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #47 Another Oldie

1) Shinkle, C.H., *U.S. Coin Values And Lists* ("An exhibit of prices paid for US coins at Auction 1907-10"), Published by the author, Pittsburgh, PA, copyrighted 1905 (Publication date note given) (contents G+, front and back cover detached with moderate tears) 2) Extracts from The American Journal of Numismatics October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

Lot #48 Oldies Duo

1) Elder, Thomas L., *The New Rare Coin Book*, Elder Coin & Curio Corp., New York, NY 1934, A premium list including Colonial, Federal, Ancient and World Coins (G+) 2) Yeoman, R.S., *Handbook of United States Type Coins*, Whitman Publishing Co, Racine, WI, 1943 (G- major tear on last page)

Lot #49 Another Limited Edition FUN Redbook

Yeoman, R.S., *A Guide Book of United States Coins – Limited 58th Florida United Numismatists Edition – 2005* (These books sold for \$125 at the Fall Bay States Show), Whitman Publishing LLC, Atlanta, GA, 2004, (New)

Lot #50 Let's End on a Colonial Note

1) Newman, Eric P. & Richard G. Doty, *Studies on Money in Early America*, ANS, New York, NY, 1976 (VG) 2) Extracts from The American Journal of Numismatics October 1867 & American Colonial History by Willys Betts, *The Battle of Rhode Island – Admiral Howe Medal*, Horace Grant publisher, Providence, RI, 1936, 8 page pamphlet (G- price cut out of last page)

END OF AUCTION – GOOD LUCK

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### *NEW DUES INFORMATION.....*

**C4 dues have increased to \$25 per year!**

**We have suspended accepting Life Membership Applications while the C4 Board seeks advice with respect to restructuring the costs vs. expenses.**

\*\*\*\*\*

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club will be holding a General Meeting at the ANA's 117th Anniversary Convention in Baltimore. These Summer ANA meetings are well attended and scheduled before the bourse opens to the public, in hopes that C4 dealers will be able to attend. Here are the details:

**Where** Baltimore Convention Center  
1 West Pratt St  
Baltimore, MD, 21201

**When** Saturday August 2nd

**Time** 9:00 AM

**Duration** One hour

**Room** 316 (but check the convention program for last minute changes)

**Who** EVERYONE

\*\*\*\*\*

***John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage***  
By Lou Jordon

The second book published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) is still available for purchase, *John Hull, The Mint and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage* by numismatic scholar Louis Jordon. This comprehensive book was released in 2002, the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Massachusetts mint.

The book began with a request to write a chronology of the Massachusetts Mint for *The Colonial Newsletter*, Jordan writes. He started with Sylvester Crosby's long chapter on Massachusetts silver in *The Early Coins of America* but soon found many other references

not in Crosby as well as other primary source material. One of the most revealing, Jordan writes, were the account books of John Hull which yielded very interesting information.

This book is a study of the mint at Massachusetts Bay and the economic factors that impacted it. In it, Jordan updates the documentation in Crosby by including the major edited sources and selected secondary research from the past 125 years. He has also put into historical context the economics and politics of the seventeenth century Massachusetts Bay Colony.

This book is the reference standard on Massachusetts Silver Coinage and will continue to be for years to come. The hardcover book with dust jacket has over 300 pages of information, illustrations, charts and photos. Contact Ray Williams. [REDACTED]

\*\*\*\*\*

*An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*

By Robert Vlack

The third monograph published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) has been released, *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas* by the noted numismatist Robert A. Vlack. This is the first comprehensive guide to the billon coinages that circulated in the French colonies of the Americans, which included Canada, Louisiana and the French West Indies. An 18-page introduction discusses the history of the coins and includes a rarity listing of the various counterstamped billon coins authorized for use in Canada during the seventeenth century. This is followed by an extensive and well-illustrated catalogue of the coins (pp. 20-157) reflecting more than 30 years of research by Vlack on this topic. The catalog proceeds from the *Mosquetaires* of 30 and 15 *deniers* to the billon *Sous Marqués* and Half-*Sous Marqués* and then to contemporary counterfeits. It next includes a full listing of billon coinage and counterstamped billon coins of the French West Indies, as well as a discussion of the coins known as "black doggs." The work was amended and edited by Philip L. Mossman with typesetting and graphic design by Gary Trudgen.

In the catalogue every denomination is divided into sections, one section for each of the various French mints producing that denomination; some denominations were issued from as many as 30 different mints! Each mint section contains an explanation of all the mintmasters and engravers associated with that mint during the years of issue. The specific coins from the mint are then catalogued by year with annotations on mintage, rarity and variants. There are numerous illustrations with enlarged details of overdates and errors that are especially useful to the user in identification. This is the first time such information has been made available in English.

To order, contact Charles Davis, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984 or at [Numislit@aol.com](mailto:Numislit@aol.com), Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: 978-468-7893. The price of the book is \$50US; and shipping is \$5.00 within the US, \$12 to Canada, and \$20 to Europe.

\*\*\*\*\*

**THE HIBERNIA COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD (1722-24)**  
By Syd Martin

Wood's Hibernia coppers, those half-pence and farthings made under British Royal patent for use in Ireland during the 1722-1724 period, created an immediate controversy pitting the British government against the Irish Patriots. Economics, self-governance, merchantilism, colonial exploitation – all became issues reaching far beyond coinage. King George I, Isaac Newton, Jonathan Swift, Archbishop King, Robert Walpole, the King's mistress – all became central figures in a drama central to the times.

In addition to exploring the historical backdrop for the issuance of these coins, the author has addressed how they were made and where they were produced. Particular attention is paid to the fabrication of the dies used to strike the coins as well as the preparation of the planchets on which they were struck. He has identified a total of 57 different farthing varieties and 228 different halfpence varieties, and prepared descriptions and pictures of each, often in multiple die states. Aggregate production quantities are estimated and rarities deduced for each variety. Their relationship to the American Colonies is explored, as well and their claim to being within the corpus of American Colonial Coins. This book promises to be a seminal work for the understanding and study of Wood's Hibernia coins.

This book may be purchased for \$85 (shipping is \$5 in the US, \$15 to Canada, and \$27 to Europe) from Charles Davis, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984. Telephone: 978-468-2933; Fax 978-468-7893; [numislit@aol.com](mailto:numislit@aol.com).

For more information on these books published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club, as well as joining the organization, visit the C4 website at: [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org)



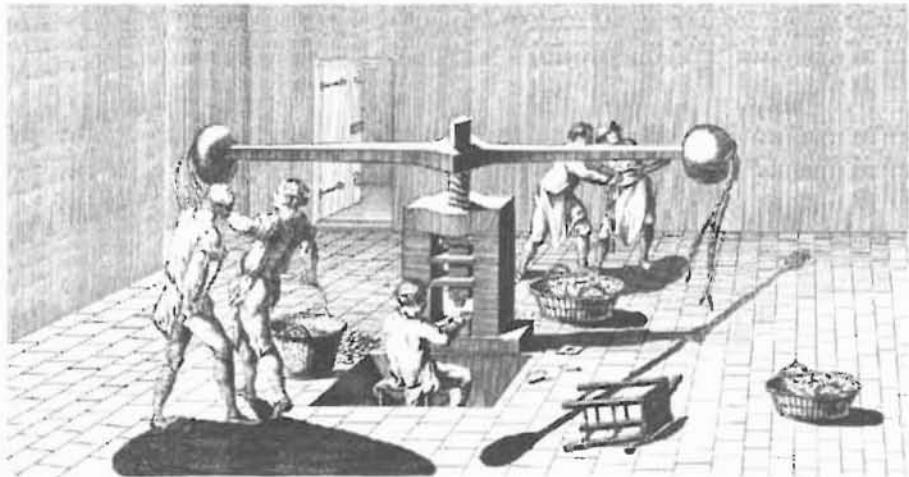
**PLEASE NOTE**

**THIS WILL BE THE LAST ISSUE SENT TO MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET PAID THEIR 2008 DUES – PLEASE EXAMINE THE ENVELOPE IN WHICH THIS ISSUE WAS MAILED – IF THERE IS AN “(07)” BEHIND YOUR NAME AND/OR THERE IS A NOTE INDICATING YOUR DUES REMAIN UNPAID, YOU MUST SEND IN YOUR DUES IMMEDIATELY TO REMAIN CURRENT.**



## THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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Are you interested in the latest findings in the field of early American numismatics? If so, *The Colonial Newsletter (CNL)* is for you. Now in its 47th year, *CNL* has published some of the most important studies in this field. *CNL* is published three times a year by The American Numismatic Society (ANS). For more information contact Megan Fenselau at the ANS: e-mail [fenselau@numismatics.org](mailto:fenselau@numismatics.org); telephone (212) 571-4470 Ext. 1311. Go to the ANS website at [www.numismatics.org/cnl/](http://www.numismatics.org/cnl/) to subscribe online or download a subscription form.



### START PLANNING FOR THE 2008 C4 CONVENTION

The Annual C4 Convention will be held this year in Boston on November 13-16. This is two weeks earlier than last year, and responds to requests to move it further from the holiday period. As always, it will be held at the Radisson Hotel Park Square, 200 Stuart Street, Boston, MA. Dealer set-up and the C4 Reception will be on Thursday, 13 November, with activities continuing through Sunday – including another great auction on Saturday evening. We'll provide more information as the convention approaches, but mark it on your calendar NOW!

## C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

The Mike Ringo Literature Auction Part 2, is now in session. Please look elsewhere in this newsletter for Lot Descriptions and Details. This will be the last auction to disperse Mike's Non-Colonial and duplicate Colonial Literature. Many great Colonial books are included. The bidding rules have changed slightly from the first auction, so please read them carefully. Good luck to all bidders.

Your Librarian has not had the opportunity to catalog the 20 or so books and slide sets donated from the EAC Library. I promise to do so before the next newsletter. In the mean time, if you think there is something of interest that you need, just ask.

*Thank You* to all for your donations to the C4 Library. Your contributions are appreciated by all C4 members. Below are new items donated to the club which are now available for loan to all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org).

### Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Frossard, Ed. *Franco-American Jetons Fully Described and Illustrated*, Frank & Laurese Katen, Silver Spring, MD, 1977 Reprint of 1899 publication. Donated by Todd Gredesky.

C4 Convention Photos for the 2005, 2006 and 2007 Conventions (CD), Taken by Syd Martin and Neil Rothschild. Donated by Syd Martin.

Sotheby's, *A Sacred Relic: The Washington-Lafayette Cincinnati Medal*, 11 December 2007, New York, NY (Hardbound Edition). Donated by Christina and Vicken Yegparian.

Stacks, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XIX (US Fractional Currency, US Postage Envelopes, Autographs Ephemera and other Currency)*, 11 October 2007, New York, NY (Hardbound Copy). Donated by Stacks.

Stacks, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XX (Western Territorial Americana, Bank Notes, Script Notes, Documents, Tokens, Medals and Ephemera)*, 16 October 2007, New York, NY (Hardbound Copy). Donated by Stacks.

Stacks, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XXI (Western Assayer's Ingots)*, 16 October 2007, New York, NY (Hardbound Copy). Donated by Stacks.

Stacks, *The Michael S. Tallent Collection – Hammered & Milled Coinage of Great Britain and other World Coins*, 24 April 2008, Rosemount, IL. Donated by Stacks.

Bowers & Merena, *The Frederick B. Taylor Collection*, 26-18 March 1987, Wolfeboro, NH with PRL. This is Mike Ringo's personal copy with annotations and comments. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Duffield, F. G. *A List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World*, Reprinted from the Numismatist by Olympic Press, Salina, KS. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

West, Richard. *British Coins Market Value – Pricing For Over 2000 Years of British Coins*, IPC Country & Leisure Media Ltd, Croydon UK, 1999. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Brittain, A., S Wolpert & P. Morton. *Engraving on Precious Metals*, ARCO Publishing Co., New York, NY. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Raymond, O.E. *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins From 1616 to Present Day*, Wayte Raymond, New York, NY, Eighteenth Edition, 1957. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Davis, Charles. *The Woodburytype Plate of Dr. Edward Maris*, Addendum (6 page pamphlet with plate), April 1996. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Sotheby's, *The Collection of Mr & Mrs Walter M. Jeffords – Early American Silver (silver plate, silverware, etc) Vol III*, 29 October 2004, New York, NY with PRL. Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

Simmons Gallery, *Mailbid 35 – The Harry Chambers Collection of Tokens Checks and Passes, (British Tokens 17<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> Century, Regal Evasions and Unofficial Farthings, Public House and Coffee Tavern Checks, Advertising Tokens and more)*, 4 October 2005, London UK (2 copies). Donated by Mike Ringo's Family.

I would also like to thank the American Numismatic Society (ANS) for its on-going donations of the *Colonial Newsletter* and the Early American Coppers Club (EAC) for donations of *Pennywise*.

*Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank you, my e-mail is Leo\_J\_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at* [REDACTED]

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (rates adjusted as of 1 May 2008):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	6"x9"
1/2 page	\$60	\$90	\$120	\$150	6"x4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file. All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

## David F. Fanning Numismatic Literature

Our latest fixed price list can be downloaded from our Web site at:

[www.fanningbooks.com](http://www.fanningbooks.com)

The list includes rare and out-of-print numismatic literature, as well as a selection of current references. Works on colonials are always to be found. We plan to hold our first mail bid sale this fall: let us know if you would like a copy of the catalogue.  
PO Box 132422, Columbus, OH 43213; [dfanning@columbus.rr.com](mailto:dfanning@columbus.rr.com)

For sale

1759 Guatemala two reales VF holed as usual, \$150

1731 Spain "one" real cut from a two reales. Rare with part of the date showing. VF \$150

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Thanks to an ANS grant I am working on a study of circulating coins and currencies of the French and Indian Wars period (1689-1763). I would be very grateful for information on any American and Canadian metal detector finds dating to this period as well as any coins in collections that have find provenances attached to them. Contact: Oliver D. Hoover, [REDACTED]  
Email: [oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca](mailto:oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca)

I am interested in acquiring counterstamped Wood's Hibernia and Wood's Rosa Americana halfpennies and farthings, or photos of them. Unusual examples from these series are always of interest. I'm also seeking unusual edge markings on Kentucky pieces. Syd Martin: [sfmartin5@comcast.net](mailto:sfmartin5@comcast.net) or [REDACTED]

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## Upcoming Auctions

November 9 - 12, 2006

Baltimore, Maryland

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*

Baltimore Coin & Currency Conv.

Consignment deadline: Closed

May 23 - 26, 2007

Anaheim, California

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*

Consignment deadline: April 13, 2007

February 8 - 10, 2007

Beverly Hills, California

Rarities Sale

Consignment deadline: Dec. 27, 2006

June 2007

Memphis Currency

Memphis, Tennessee

March 21 - 24, 2007

Baltimore, Maryland

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*

Baltimore Coin & Currency Conv.

Consignment deadline: Feb. 9, 2007

June 27 - 30, 2007

Baltimore, Maryland

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*

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